THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)

C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

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Sheet Iron.

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CITY ITEMS.

Book Publishers'
Presentation Depot, 74 Fifth street, opposite the postoffice.

Watches,
Ice-pitchers, silver castors, to be given away at the Book Publishers' Presentation Depot, 74 Fifth street.

Agents Wanted
To sell Butler's finely executed engraving of President Lincoln. Inquire at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.

California Port,
Sherry, Angelica and Muscatel Wines, for invalids, at Park & Brill's, No. 77 Federal street, near depot.

For Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Toothache or Headache, use Dr. McBride's King of Pain. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

A Valuable Present
Accompanies every book sold at the Book Publishers' Presentation Depot, 74 Fifth street.

Excursion Train
For the great sale of lots at East Liberty, on Monday, will leave Pennsylvania Depot at 2 o'clock precisely on that day, returning at 6. Seats free.

Bishop Bowman Institute,
No. 146 second street. The work of the fall session will begin on Monday, September 4. Pupils will be received for arrangement of classes, on September 1, between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Western University.
The Fall Term will open on September 4th, with very superior advantages for imparting instruction. Catalogues at Davis, Clarke & Co.'s Book Store, Wood street.

Fine-apple Cider.
A fresh supply just received at Park & Brill's, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny.

A Young Man,
Employed in an office in this city, and having some leisure hours in the mornings and evenings, wishes to take charge of a set of books, or engage to do a few hours writing every day, either at his own office or that of the employer. As to character, ability, &c., the best of reference given, and security, if required. Address Lock Box No. 175, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kenwood Boarding School
For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Remember
McClarran's Drug Store, 83 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Country Merchants,
Remember that J. M. Fulton, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street, is the only properly authorized person in the city to make Lindsay's Blood Searcher. He also has a supply of all kinds of fresh drugs and patent medicines, which can be sold at low prices.

The Boys
Can be well fitted out with cassimeres and all articles fitted for boys' wear, at Hance & Bells, No. 21 Fifth street. At the same store all kinds of dry goods will be found at low prices.

Please Call at Wm. Fleming's
And see the great bargains in hats and caps. It is well known, by all who have dealt at this establishment, that better value is given for your money than at any other house in the city. Fleming has just received a fall stock of fall and winter hats and caps, of all the latest styles, and for quality his stock is excellent—all new and perfect. Remember the place, No. 139 Wood street.

You Should Call at Once
At Pittock's, opposite the postoffice, and procure a photographic album. He is still selling them at low prices.
All the magazines for September at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.
Card photographs of all the Generals at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.
Foley's gold pens at Pittock's, opposite the postoffice.
Pocket-books and wallets at Pittock's.

Superior Wine.
Wine of excellent quality is made by Mr. Speer, of Passaic, New Jersey, from cultivated sambucco grapes, a stock imported from Portugal, which grow as large as Isabella grapes. The wine is excellently agreeable, and the grape from which it is made gives it superior virtues and medical qualities that are more beneficial to the human system than wines from other grape or fruit.—*Med. Surg. Reporter.*
Speer's Samburg Wine is sold, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth Street.

Country Merchants
Will find a large assortment, at very low prices, at McClarran's Drug Store.

The Great Purifier.
Dr. J. M. Lindsey's Improved Blood-searcher, wholesale and retail, at J. M. Fulton's Drug Store, No. 67 Fifth street. I am now ready to fill all orders for the *great medicine*, made according to the directions of Dr. Lindsey himself, who I had for a time assisting me in its preparation, and from whom I purchased the right to manufacture and sell the same. If you want to be sure of a genuine article, see that the name of J. M. Fulton is on the wrapper around each bottle.
Caution.—Any one I shall hereafter detect in pirating my trademark I will prosecute to the full extent of the law. The suit: have already been forced to institute will, it is hoped, protect me hereafter from the misrepresentations of the unprincipled and unscrupulous. J. M. FULTON.

The Atlantic Cable
Was a failure, but McBride's King of Pain is not. Sold at McClarran's Drug Store.

Two Cases of Piles Cured by Dr.
Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army (Lieutenant), he being quite paralyzed with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, beside the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere.

All of Dr. Strickland's Medicines
Are sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at Joseph Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

When You Want Good Indigo,
Go to McClarran's Drug Store.

THE INDIAN WAR.—A Salt Lake dispatch of July 30th says that the telegraph operator reports that the Indians have carried off five miles of wire west of the Platte bridge. On the 26th some two thousand Indians attacked the post at Platte bridge. There was heavy skirmishing all morning, many Indians being killed. Lieutenants Collins, of company G, Fifth Ohio, and twenty-seven men were killed. Lieutenant Collins was killed while leading a charge by two hundred Kansas troops, against some six hundred Indians. The Indians have gone South. A regiment of cavalry was soon expected to pursue the Indians. The telegraph line will be repaired as soon as wire can be procured.

CORRUPT MANAGEMENT IN QUEBEC.—A committee of over two thousand citizens of Quebec have petitioned Parliament to appoint a commission to manage the municipal affairs of that city, the corruption of the city authorities having become too flagrant to be endured. The Toronto *Leader* discourages the adoption of such a course unless the case becomes extremely urgent, it adds: "The radical evil of the system seems to be that property and intelligence are outvoted, and that the men who compose the corporations of towns and cities are often below the common standard of respectability and probity prevalent in the community. A machine that produces such results must be held to work badly; and judging it by its work, as we have a right to do, it is plain some reform is necessary."

MORE DEPREDATIONS BY THE SHENANDOAH.—Late advices say that The Pirate Shenandoah had destroyed the bark Susan Abigail near the Gulf of Ahanadair. It appears the Susan had San Francisco papers of the 6th of July, containing accounts of the collapse of the rebellion, but Waddell would not credit them, as they came from Northern papers, and avowed his intention of burning every American vessel he could find. After destroying the Susan Abigail, the pirate went towards Behring's Straits and at St. Lawrence Island he burned the ship General Williams, of New London, and next morning burned five more vessels. The barque General Pike had arrived at San Francisco with the seven vessels, viz: Pony, Susan Abigail, ship General Williams, and barques Ghasey, Cathaline, Nimrod and Isabella, all of New Bedford.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1865. NO. 295.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Vice-Pres't Stephens Wants a Pardon.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD IMBROGLIO

REOPENING OF POSTAL ROUTES.

Engineer Isherwood's Opinion of Paul Forbes.

Heavy Penalty for Bounty Brokerage.

Arrest of the Andersonville Bloodhound Keeper.

Negroes at a Washington Hotel.

Serious Illness of General Crocker.

EXAMINATION OF REBEL ARCHIVES.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 25.

A brother of the
Rebel Vice President Stephens
Is here seeking some final disposal of his case that may put an end to his confinement.

The Pacific Railroad Imbroglio
Continues, and the rival parties claiming the bonds for the forty miles constructed on the Kansas branch, seem as far from reaching a conclusion as ever.

There appears to be a decided personal hostility in the present management of the Interior Department to its late head, and now President of the Kansas Road, Ex-Secretary Usher.

The work of
Re-opening Postal Routes
Through Virginia has been pushed rapidly forward, and now few but the very unimportant routes are still without the regular mail service which they enjoyed before the war.

Engineer Isherwood,
Of the Navy Department, has addressed a letter to Mr. Paul Forbes, the prominent and universally esteemed New York merchant whose contract for the Algonquin has been a subject of general comment. Mr. Isherwood's letter concludes with the following eloquent extract:

"With regard to Mr. Forbes' statements and the intentions of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering relating to his machinery, they are unequivocally and infamously false. They are a mere continuance of the villainous calumnies his agent has been uttering for years against a man whose offense has been to protect the public treasury against their attempts. They now proceed from envy, and can be made for no other purpose than to cover what he evidently apprehends will be a defeat.

Mr. James McHugh
Of the regular army, lately tried for collusion with bounty brokers while on duty as a recruiting agent, has been sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed, drummed out of the service, lose all pay and allowances, imprisoned at hard labor for three years, pay a fine of $10,000, and stand confined until the payment is made. The Secretary of War has approved the sentence. Such, therefore, is the punishment of a Northern soldier for bounty brokerage. Meantime, three or four Southerners, who have only been guilty of treason and fighting against our armies in the field, were to-day freely pardoned.

Haines, the man who had charge of the
Andersonville Bloodhounds,
has been arrested by General Wilson, and forwarded here. He now lies in the Old Capitol Prison.

Among the noteworthy signs of progress at the capital, is the fact that to-day
Four Colored People
as dark as mulattos, or perhaps a shade or two nearer full negroes, were guests at a leading hotel, eating in the public dining room with the same number of repentant rebels seeking pardon. They were from Jamaica.

Governor Crocker,
Of Illinois, well known throughout the West as commander of Crocker's division in Grant's army before Vicksburg, is lying at a hotel here very seriously ill of brain fever. His friends fear he will hardly survive it.

The clerks engaged under Dr. Lieber in examining the rebel documents, and Government archieves captured in the South, are now engaged more particularly in looking at such records as show the disposition of the rebel authorities towards prisoners of war. The whole work of collating and digesting these documents is likely to last some years.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Her Operations Among the Whalers.

NEW YORK, August 25.—By an arrival from San Francisco we have the following relative to the operations of the pirate Shenandoah: The paroled prisoners report that Captain Nye, of the Abigail, must have succeeded in mortifying some of the vessels of the proximity of the pirate, as four were seen putting back soon after we left. Two were burned by the General Pike, some thirteen, were turned back. The General Pike was bonded by the pirate for $45,000, and two hundred and seventy-one officers and men of the destroyed whale ships put on board for San Francisco. Among those turned back by the General Pike, were the Addison Pierce and the Canton, a packet of New Bedford. It is believed the pirate will certainly destroy fifty more vessels, as they were all to the northward. The bark Richmond was also warned off, and sailed from Plover Bay for the Sandwich Islands.

In conversation with Captain Smith of the ship Wm. Thompson, the pirate asked the news. Captain Smith replied that President Lincoln had been assassinated. "I was prepared to hear that," said the pirate exultingly. He would not believe that Lee had surrendered. Among the vessels in the Shenandoah was an Englishman, who seemed to be prospecting for fine vessels to put on a line between Australia and New Zealand, and probably would purchase some of the captures made by the pirate. The officers of the Shenandoah talked of arming two of the whalers to go up and destroy the whalers which they could not get, and were very desirous to enlist the captured crews, in some measure having successful in obtaining them. The Kanaka, an English vessel laden with coal, was seen by the ship A. M. Gifford, bound for the Shenandoah.

FROM THE GULF STATES.

Late Texas Items—Railroad and Telegraph Line Commenced—Cotton Going from Mobile to Liverpool—Cotton and Horse Thieves in Alabama.

The railway to connect Brazos with Brownsville has been commenced. Several miles of track were laid last. The telegraph line will also be completed in a few days. Brownsville is growing amazingly. A lucrative trade has commenced with the Mexican Rancheros on the upper Rio Grande.

The political news is not important.

The ship Furnace, 1,100 tons, cleared from Mobile for Liverpool with a cotton cargo valued at $800,000, being the first cargo shipped to a foreign port since the occupation.

General Woods has issued an order forbidding cotton in Alabama being taken from the plantations or warehouses for the present.

Governor Parsons has proclaimed against cotton and horse stealing, and providing for the reorganization and sitting of courts to suppress these crimes.

An office to procure white labor from Europe was opened in Mobile.

Cotton ceases to come into Shreveport, owing to the seizures. Nearly all that arrives is seized by the military, the complaints being general of the non-fulfilment of contracts made with the freedmen.

DREADFUL DISASTER.

Wreck of the Brother Jonathan on the Pacific.

From 200 to 300 Lives Lost.

Only Fifteen Saved.

The Ocean Queen brings intelligence that the steamer Brother Jonathan, from San Francisco, July 27th, for Portland, Oregon and Victoria, with between two hundred and three hundred passengers, was totally lost near Camp Lincoln, Oregon, July 30. Only fourteen men and one woman were saved. Among the passengers were Brigadier General Wright and family, Lieutenant Wait, Surgeon A. Ingraham, of the army, Captain Chaddock, of the revenue service. No particulars received. General Wright was *en route* to take command of the Department of Columbia.

Highly Interesting.

STEAMER BELLA DONNA SUNK.

Ketchum's Forgeries Aggregate $4,200,000.

Seeking Pardon for A. H. Stephens.

DEATH OF MRS. GEN. HOVEY.

Smuggling on the Canadian Border.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Among the passengers on the lost steamer Brother Jonathan, was James Nesbitt, for many years one of the editors of the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

New Orleans papers mention the sinking of the steamer Bella Donna, from Shreveport for New Orleans, with 520 bales of cotton. The passengers were saved.

The *Post* says the extent of the abstracting of funds, and the forgery of gold checks by Ketchum aggregate $1,200,000.

The *Post's* special says that the friends of Alexander H. Stephens are making strenuous efforts for his pardon.

Mayor Wallach denies that he refused to obey the law of Congress setting aside the taxes for colored schools.

A Cabinet meeting was held this morning, all the members being present except Mr. Stanton.

Mrs. Rosalind A. Hovey, wife of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, died at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city yesterday. A Fortress Monroe correspondent of the 23d says:—John Mitchell made his first appearance on the grounds at Fortress Monroe this morning. The permission requested of the War Department to allow Mitchell the privilege of outdoor exercise was promptly granted. Mitchell was attended by the officer of the guard and two sentries. He attracted no attention and spoke very little.

The *Herald's* Quebec correspondent says: The Canadians have already initiated to a certain extent the proceedings which their delegates in the Detroit Commercial convention hinted would be the result of non-renewal by the United States of the Reciprocity Treaty. This was nothing less than the throwing open of their ports along the border and encouraging smuggling. Smuggling is now carried on to a most unlimited extent along the frontier, and it is said with the knowledge and connivance of the Canadian military. The correspondent describes the condition of the province as very unpromising. Taxes and all other burdens are so heavy, and the crop and trade prospects so poor, that thousands of the inhabitants have already sold out and emigrated. So far West, their estimate has been seventy-five per cent. in value within the past eighteen months, and it is estimated that in the city of Toronto alone $1,500,000 will be lost by emigration.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that the flooring and side of Ford's theatre are removed, and only the brick walls remain standing. The wooden material will be replaced by brick and iron, in order to render the building fire-proof.

The *World's* special says: Mr. Blair speaks at Clarksville, Md., in a few days. He will be bitter against certain officials here, probably Seward and Stanton.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., August 25.—An ordinance proposing to submit the constitutional amendment to the people for ratification or rejection, was lost by a vote of five to forty-four. An eloquent appeal for reconciliation with Johnson to grant pardon in behalf of Jeff Davis and Charles Clark, late Governor of Mississippi, signed by over 8,000 ladies, was read and approved, and a resolution adopted requesting the President of the Convention to forward the same to the President of the United States. The Convention appointed the President the right to reconvene it when necessary.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Seven hundred and sixty-two bales of cotton arrived at Cairo on Thursday.

The Richmond *Whig* wants the President to reconstruct his cabinet from Virginia material.

John Mitchell is allowed out-door exercise now.

Gen. Rosecrans has arrived at San Francisco. He received a very enthusiastic welcome.

The Acting Commissioner of the Indian Bureau is in New York, purchasing presents for the Indians at the approaching Council.

The California steamer Ocean Queen has arrived at New York with nearly a million of treasure.

It is said that General Curtis, commanding at Petersburg, has discovered the whereabouts of $78,800 of specie formerly belonging to the rebels.

Returns from the first precinct of Prince George county, Virginia, show that two-thirds of the people have been disfranchised by the war.

The Mayor of Washington denies that he has refused to set aside taxes of colored people for the colored schools, and says that no requisition has been made on him for that purpose.

Judge Lochrane says that reconstruction in Georgia is progressing in an encouraging manner to the Union men, and that the rights of the freedmen will be secured.

The Cleveland *Herald* of Friday says: Gov. Brough was lying in a very precarious condition yesterday. It is reported that his right leg will be amputated this morning, as a *dernier resort* in saving the only remaining chance of saving his life.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati papers of yesterday morning publish the particulars of a horrible murder and robbery, in that city, which, in all the details of time, place and manner, is a striking co-incidence to that which occurred in this city, in the Eighth Ward. The *Commercial* says:

The horrible murder, the perpetration of which was discovered yesterday morning, is one of the latest and most startling sensations in our criminal affairs. About five o'clock yesterday morning three workmen, employed in Fisbeck & Stoddelmeyer's brick yard, in the western portion of Hyde Park Ward, were proceeding to their place of work, when they saw a man lying partially concealed in the weeds on what is termed Bate's Alley, at the foot of Bank street, about half a square from Western Avenue. Thinking the man was drunk and asleep, they approached him, and, turning him from his side, on which he was lying, discovered the knife which had been murdered, and that the knife which had been used in the awful crime, was still sticking in his body. In the left breast, in the region of the heart, was a terrible wound, about six inches deep each, either one of which could hardly have failed to produce death. In the wound on the right side of the Shenandoah was an Englishman, who seemed to be prospecting for fine vessels to put on a line between Australia and New Zealand, and probably would purchase some of the captures made by the pirate. The officers of the Shenandoah talked of arming two of the whalers to go up and destroy the whalers which they could not get, and were very desirous to enlist the captured crews, in some measure having successful in obtaining them. The Kanaka, an English vessel laden with coal, was seen by the ship A. M. Gifford, bound for the Shenandoah.

Our Meadville Correspondence.

Handsome Place of Amusement—Liquor Men in Trouble—Horse Race—A Youthful Artist, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, August 23.

A MUSEUM AND LECTURE ROOM.

There will be few if any more attractive buildings in the State than Richmond's, when opened. A word or two about it will interest your readers. It is a fine and capacious building of three stories, designed by its owner and fitted up at large expense. It is the aim of the proprietor to render it at once a place of amusement and instruction, somewhat on the plan of Barnum's late Museum. The first story is devoted to scientific purposes, and contains, I am informed, the finest labaratory in the State. This department has an excellent hall, capable of seating three hundred persons, and here are to appear during the winter months the best scientific lecturers that money can procure. The second story is called the lecture hall, and is fitted up in elegant style. The walls are hard finished and frescoed. The stage is arranged with taste, and measures twenty-four by thirty-six feet. The *parquette*, reserved seats and gallery will seat four hundred persons, while the family circle will seat three hundred. This hall, though fitted up for lecturing in, will be open to concerts and the legitimate drama. Next week Mr. McFarland opens it with a new company from New York and Boston. The third story is devoted to a museum. The principal hall is one hundred and two by thirty-six feet. It will contain fifteen *aquariums*, twelve feet in diameter; a collection of over one thousand birds, native and foreign; several thousand mineralogical specimens; ten thousand specimens of shells, and many rare fossil remains from various counties. We can only mention a few of seeing the many curiosities which are to be placed in this department. There are also several thousand specimens of insects; a valuable collection of Indian relics, together with a Chinese and Japanese collection.

Mr. Richmond has determined to make each department as perfect as possible, and to that end has entered into a plan of mutual exchange with the Smithsonian Institute, with Mr. Booth and Mr. Barnett, of Canada, and Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. Those gentlemen are among the most celebrated collectors and eminent taxidermists in the country.

LIQUOR LAW TRANSGRESSORS.

There has been considerable discussion for a few days past as to the justice of fining all parties alike who transgress the liquor law. It is painfully evident that the degrees to the offense, for example, one man opens a regular drinking establishment and vends a common poison, under the name of rum, gin, brandy, whisky, &c.; sells barrels of hard cider; keeps a porter and lager; keeps a restaurant, on an extensive scale, and sundry packs of gaming cards, dice and spreadouts for the convenience of his customers; a true bill is found against him, and he is fined $50 for carrying on such business without a license. Another man has confined himself to the sale of lager, beer and ale and sausages; a true bill is found against him for the same cause, and he also is fined $50. It is thought by some that the fines are not proportionate to the offenses. A case of the last named description came before our late session of the court, in which the proprietor of a saloon, where lager, pies, beer and lager vault, answering to the name of "Pitholic," was made a victim by being the first upon by one of the "informers," who, having got half of the fine for his share, had additionally flitted down, touched glasses all around with his droothy neighbors, not forgetting the worthy proprietor himself, he was off, and, after much success and long drawn out prosperity; to all of which the Teutonic host would "yah, yah, great, mighty good," and then, after the excitement friend the cause of his present unhappy dilemma. He has not the wherewith to liquidate his fine, and he sees no way of doing so.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

Fleisher & Hollander, merchants, who have carried on an extensive business here for some years, have sold their establishment to Messrs. Sauer & Co., formerly of Cleveland.

A RACE.

A trial of speed in horseflesh will take place on Cussewago Flats next Friday, for a purse of $1,000.

A NATIVE ARTIST.

While passing down Water street to-day, our attention was arrested by a very fine oil painting in one of the windows of Mr. Ely's saddler's shop, representing a "Fox Chase in Full Cry." Upon inquiry, we learned that it was executed by a very gifted lad, Almon Richmond, son of Deputy Sheriff Richmond, of Bloomfield township. After some little walking, we found the studio of our youthful artist, for he is only sixteen years old, where he has given the public an admiring several very creditable studies in landscape and animals—The Last War Horse, The Drover, a Lake Scene, and the inevitable Sunset Scene. They are, especially the two last executed with all the naturalness of a veteran artist, and the blending of the different colors, is exceedingly fine. Where so much talent is exhibited so young, we have reasonably predict a successful and a distinguished career.

MADAME VARIAN.

The far famed vocalist and Edward Hoffman, the celebrated pianist, gladden one of their musical entertainments here on Monday night next. They will have a crowded house.

STATE ITEMS.

Venango City is the name of a new town at the mouth of Pithole, on the river. Its prospects are said to be flattering.

Application will be made to the next court of Venango county for the incorporation of Layton, opposite Oil City, into a borough. It possesses the "necessary qualifications."

A Young Men's Christian Association is to be organized in Franklin, Venango county. It is to be hoped that its influence will extend throughout the county.

The Burgess of Kittanning has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens of that borough to abstain from all fast driving and fast riding on the streets, under penalties.

Miss Elizabeth Fine, daughter of Dr. J. M. Fine, of Philadelphia, aged twenty-two, committed suicide a few days ago by jumping from a window of the Cooper Point ferry boat.

The people of Bradford county are agitating the construction of a railroad from Auburn, N. Y. through Oswego to the Pennsylvania coal region, at or near Towanda. Several meetings have been held.

Jonathan Kilgore, father of James Kilgore, charged with the murder of his wife near Rossston, Armstrong county, has also been committed to prison, charged with complicity in the affair.

A man named Samuel Watson was killed at O'Neil's Coal Works, on the Monongahela river, last Saturday. He was engaged in the pit when a huge piece of horseback fell upon him, crushing and killing him.

A. J. Derbyshire, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and treasurer of the Maple Shade Oil Company, fell dead on Wednesday evening, as he was about entering the street cars, on his way home. He was aged forty-two years and unmarried.

The mechanics and workingmen of Philadelphia had a large meeting in that city on Wednesday night, relative to the new labor movement making eight hours instead of ten a day's work. Resolutions looking for legislation on the subject were adopted.

A few days since, some of the students of Waynesburg College, Greene county, out of a spirit of mischief, broke open the College building, and drove thereby eight cows, placing one in the Chapel. Fire Puently, after an investigation, succeeded in finding two of the guilty parties and expelled them.

Mr. Allen Stewart, an old and respected citizen of Kittanning township, Armstrong county, met with his death a few days since, in the following manner: While alongside of an empty hay wagon, a hay fork lying on the wagon, caught in one of the wheels, and springing from its place the prongs entered the breast of Mr. S., inflicting a wound which he survived but a few hours. He leaves a family.

Beet Sugar.

The question of manufacturing sugar from beets continues to be agitated in Illinois. Statistics from Germany and Prussia are freely used. In the season of 1863 and 1864 there were manufactured by less than four hundred factories in Germany about six hundred million pounds of sugar, representing a value of about ninety millions of dollars. There is an internal tax of twenty-five cents on a hundred pounds of beets, and the business pays forty to sixty per cent annually on the capital invested. In Prussia the average production of one and a half morgen, equal to an American acre, is from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of good sugar. A Prussian morgen is worth from $60 to $80 an acre, at the rate of $60 for an American acre, which is a greater difference between the price of the land than in the price of labor in that country and this. In Germany the internal tax is about 2½ cents a pound after the sugar has been manufactured, and although fine sugar sells at ten cents a pound the business pays a handsome profit. Beets grown in Illinois have been analyzed and found to contain from eleven to twelve per cent of saccharine matter, and it is claimed that sugar can be produced for less than four cents a pound, and yet have a fair interest on the investment.

THE NORTH CAROLINA "STORIES" OF OUTRAGES UPON THE NEGROES.—The Wilmington *Herald*, of the 1st inst., contains an official communication from Mayor McClean, of Fayetteville, in which he states that instead of two negroes being tied up and publicly whipped in Fayetteville, that one negro after being tried and convicted of larceny was whipped according to the sentence and laws of the State.

Also that the statement of negroes being "tied to trees and whipped, and left tied until a storm penetrated the trees," is false, the report originating from the fact that a military officer caused two sheep-stealing negroes to be tied by their thumbs to lamp posts for two hours as a punishment for their offense.

The Mayor knows of no cases of cruelty to negroes, either by civilians or the civil authorities.

E. W. Hardie, Sheriff of Cumberland county, states that the report that he publicly whipped two negroes at Fayetteville is false.

Lt. Col. Binney, paymaster in General Terry's Department, is charged with paying troops in seven-thirties, and furnishing greenbacks to the Richmond banks with which to discount them, whereby he lately made between thirty and fifty thousand dollars.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

The Court Room Crowded.

Another Rebel Witness Examined.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The examination of Dr. Bates, was resumed before the Wirz Military Commission, this morning. It was with reference to the condition of the prisoner at Andersonville. According to his narration, the prisoners were not to blame, with which many of the men suffered. Many starved to death because of the scarcity and unwholesomeness of the rations; and in consequence of gangrene there were frequent amputations and re-amputation of limbs.

The Commission then took a recess till 2 P. M.

Dr. A. W. Barrows testified to having been sent as a prisoner to Andersonville and detained as a surgeon in the prison there, but after being there about six months, he escaped. He gave an interesting account of how Union prisoners, who attempted to make their escape, were punished with the stocks or chain-gang. He testified as to the insufficiency and unwholesome character of the rations, and the absence of medical supplies, and gave a sickening account of the cruelties to the prisoners. Blood-hounds were actually employed to capture escaping prisoners. Among other things, he said, men were vaccinated with impure matter, from the effects of which many died. When the prisoners were being removed from Andersonville, one of the Union prisoners fell back, when Wirz knocked him down and pumped on him.

The court room was crowded with spectators this morning, including many women. Capt. Wirz was brought in at a few minutes to eleven o'clock.

The record of yesterday having been read at length, the examination of Dr. John C. Bates was resumed. Speaking of Andersonville prison, he said: The scurvy there was next to rottenness; some of the patients could not eat, because there was no mastication. Their teeth were loose. They frequently asked him to give them something to eat which would not cause pain. While Doctor Stevenson was Medical Director, he did not manifest much interest in the relief of the necessitous. The rations were less than twenty ounces in scanty four hours. He did not know for what they would starve on it, especially if the food of a few articles was monotonous. Sometimes the men had no fire to cook their food. In consequence of the scarcity and unwholesomeness of the rations, some of the men starved to death. Amputation was frequently necessary, owing to gangrene. Wounds, were numerous. There was plenty of wood in the neighborhood, which might have been sent to answer all demand. There was on one occasion an altercation between Dr. James and Capt. Wirz. On going to the hospital Dr. James learned that his chief clerk had been arrested and ordered to undergo the buck and gag. The clerk was bucked, and was sent outside of the gate. On inquiry, Dr. James found that the clerk had neglected to report a man who had died. Dr. James wrote a letter speaking of Wirz's tyranny, and the clerk still continued to be punished. A Sketch in pencil of the prisoners' hospital was produced by the witness, who said, "There is Dr. Bates, No. 1, examining the quality of beef here is No. 2, giving meat bones to the cripples." It was his perogative as officer of the day to supervise the issuing of rations. When raining he had to be out in the rain. He was frequently take his place, and twenty or a hundred would surround him, participating for a time. He was representated in the sketch as being struck by a frequent occurrence. The sketch was accurate as far as it went, but it was not filled in. There might be a dozen or more bodies in the "dead house" every morning, because they could not be carried out. There was no effort to bury the dead. Wirz wanted to mash up the bones to procure their contents for food.

Mr. McFarland remarked that Dr. Bates looked much better on the witness stand than he did in the sketch.

Witness thanked the gentleman for the compliment.

The Judge Advocate proposed to offer in evidence a morning report of the surgeon acting as officer of the day. He asked the witness to examine the paper and identify it.

Mr. Baker objected, saying the prisoner was charged with conspiracy and murder. If the defendant was charged with only one murder these must be before the court. No court could put in testimony in relation to other parties in order to prejudice the minds of the members of the persons before the court. He asked whether the court could try persons not before it. The evidence was not legal, and could not be strictly applicable to defendant. There was nothing to connect Capt. Wirz with this morning report and with the deaths recorded. Upon all colors, is exceedingly fine. Where so much talent is exhibited so young, we have reasonably predict a successful and a distinguished career.

The Judge Advocate supposed that the gentleman was perfectly aware that parties to a conspiracy were responsible for the acts that would recommend to the counsel Russell on crime, and Starkey on evidence.

Mr. Baker replied that these authorities showed that when conspirators were to be tried, the Court might, on application of counsel, elect to separate and try the parties separately, but in this case it was argued that they were to be tried before the Court to ask for a separation. They were not even in the same conspiracy. They were not even known that they ever would be tried. In a civil court he could ask that the charge be quashed.

The Court decided to read the paper, which was read as follows:

FIRST DIVISION C. S. M. HOSPITAL, Andersonville, Ga., September 9th, 1864.

SIR: As Officer of the Day for the past twenty-four hours, I have inspected the hospital and find it in as good a condition as the nature of circumstances will allow. The shelving his planks are still unsupplied with bedding, while in a portion of the Division the tents are entirely without. I received a barrel of flour, which the patients being compelled to lie upon the bare ground, I would earnestly call your attention to the same. As for fuel, I have received none myself, the Minister said he should have no other object in endeavoring to deserve the President's favor than by endeavoring to maintain friendly relations between the Government of Belgium and the United States, and to draw more closely the ties of friendship which happily exist between the two countries.

To this the President replied:—Mr. DeLhosse—I receive you with pleasure as the representative of this Belgium, the friendly Belgians, and I hope you may find your residence here satisfactory and agreeable. Your sovereign has performed a friendly many friendly offices for the United States, and he is therefore held in high respect and esteem among the American people. Our best wishes are constantly given for not only the welfare of your enlightened country, but the health and happiness of the King.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Two Girls Perish in the Flames.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Secretary Stanton is at Watkins Point to spend a few days for the benefit of his health.

At 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in the fire works establishment of Mr. Jones, No. 10 Delancy st. A sheet of flame spread from the doors and nearly extended across the street. There were many explosions and the lower part of the building was soon in flames. There were three persons who escaped from the building with their clothing on fire. The building was nearly destroyed. The girls on the fourth and upper part of the building were burned to death. Several others made narrow escapes.

The fire this afternoon caused the spontaneous combustion of the signal lights. Loss fifteen thousand dollars, insured for ten thousand dollars. A woman named Catherine Devlin, working in a hat store above, was killed. A man named John Fanser was fatally burned. All the others in the building, it is supposed, escaped, though some inside the bodies are under the ruins. The woman above named had been married but a few months, and the scene was very affecting when her remains were recognised by her husband.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS.

The Passengers and Crew Saved.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—Last night about midnight, the steamer Ranger Leary, Captain Blakeman, from Baltimore for Norfolk, with one hundred passengers and a heavy freight, came in collision off Love Point with the propeller Sea Gull, of New York. The Leary was cut down to the water's edge, but the shifting of the cargo lifted the injured part above the water line, and prevented her from sinking. The passengers and baggage were transferred to the Sea Gull, and brought here this evening. The Leary was towed into the Patuckuck river. A chambermaid and deck hand were badly injured, the latter, it is thought, fatally.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Twelve Persons Killed—Twenty Injured.

NASHVILLE, August 25.—A terrible accident occurred on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, to-day. The passenger train which left here for Huntsville this morning, ran off the long trestle work near Reynold Station. The entire train was thrown off, and ten or twelve persons killed and about twenty injured. The express messenger, Mosley Hazlett, was killed. No particulars yet received.

Canadian Parliament and Reciprocity.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The *Herald* has the following special from Quebec: In the Canadian Parliament last night the Opposition offered the following resolution, which, after a fierce debate of six hours, the Ministerial party voted down by 20 ayes to 78 nays.

Resolved, That the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States is regarded by the people of this Province as an object of the utmost importance, and to secure that object as well as to augment trade and advance the prosperity of the Province, it is expedient that the work of enlarging the Welland and Lawrence canals should not be postponed, but should be pressed in preference to any other work involving any considerable expense to the country.

Highly Important.

Immense Sale of Government Stocks.

Statistics of Foreign Emigration.

INTERESTING CROP REPORTS,

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Ex-Congressman George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Denmark.

Gen. Reed, of Nebraska, resigned as Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Jay Cooke has advertised the closing sales of Government stock, in September. 25,000 animals without a single interruption have been sold under the auspices of the Quartermaster's Department. The entire proceeds amount to more than $1,000,000.

Foreign emigration to the United States for the month ending June, comprised nearly 40,000 persons, of whom 32,000 are males.

The monthly report of the Agricultural Department for August, says: The returns of the crops from New England and Middle States of something over a million bushels, a loss of about one-fourth. The quarter million bushels in the States of Maryland and Delaware, and a deficiency of twenty million bushels in the Northern and Northwestern States. The corn crop exhibits greater promise. It is everywhere good. The potato crop is almost as promising. The tobacco crop, the other crops harvested will be mainly for domestic purposes, and that of oats will be very large. Reports of the fly and other injury to the wheat crop will be more than compensated by the excellence of the other crops. Tobacco is the only crop which exhibits a general falling off. The returns from the Pacific coast are favorable. The heavy revenue taxes which manufactured produces, and the apprehension of a tax on land tobacco, are assigned by correspondents as the reason for the reduction. The amount of wood and miscellaneous of sheep are about the same as last year. The report states that they have exhibited since 1861, a steady increase of the rebellion gave to the great interest a prosperity which produced laws under a high tariff failed to accomplish.

The newspaper reports that the President has stopped extending pardons are contradicted by one that at last accounts he had granted several.

Mr. Maurice Delfosse was presented by the Secretary of State to the President to-day, in the capacity of Minister Resident of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. On his presenting his credentials, he said it was his first duty, and he was happy to fulfill it, as presenting the credentials of his predecessor to the King, and to express the wishes of his Majesty for his personal happiness, and for the pros

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Saturday, August 26, 1865.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.

FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.

FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.

FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham,

FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

A British Opinion of our Finances.

The London *Economist* of August 12th has an article on the subject, "Are Federal bonds a safe security," in which the writer makes a fair calculation of the ability of the United States to pay its large debt. As compared with financial obligations of the European counties it does not consider ours as extraordinary. It says that

> The earning power of an average American is far greater than the average earning power of any one in Europe, and as for the economical part of the question, as far as concerns the pecuniary ability of the United States to pay their large debt, there can, we believe, be no doubt whatever.

The power of Americans to surmount difficulties is thus spoken of:

> It is certain that the Americans have a singular reserve of character and power for a day of difficulty. Just when in the old world we prove that their case is hopeless, their difficulties superhuman, their means but little, on a sudden they exert an energy which no one expected, which has never been excried in that mode before, which they themselves could not explain, yet they possess. They vanquish the difficulties of the future by a latent power, and, after our late experiences, we must give credit to an almost unlimited extent to the wonderful capacity of the nation with the greatest faculty of carrying which the world has ever seen, placed in the most productive place which the world has ever contained. The motive, too, is enormous in the case we are considering. The United States are the most energetic business people of the world in the finest country which is not profitable. If they can only get capital they can do anything; they ought, therefore, to be borrowers from all the world. If they establish their credit they will borrow as they like, for they have the means of paying higher interest than all others. But if they lose their credit at this critical juncture, they will lose it for indefinite years. The present debt is mostly held at home, and if the interest on it is not paid, no foreigner will, within any time we need think of, get them with a farthing.

It says that the difficulties under which the labor should not, however, be forgotten. The debt has been incurred to conquer the South, and the South may not be disposed to pay the cost of conquering itself. In a few months the Southern members who used to rule Congress will be in Congress again and, though they will not be in authority, they will be a strong, vigorous and probably a united minority. The debt which they incurred during the war has been swept away, and it is hardly possible that they will be willing to pay a debt incurred in their subjection. It thinks that if American nature is like other human nature, the Southern members will vote against the National debt. The best instrument of repudiation is ready at hand—the currency. All that they have to do is to vote in favor of paying for everything in notes, and thereby expand the currency unlimitedly, and to vote against all taxes, and repudiation will be accomplished.

We are obliged to the *Economist* for its fair calculation of our ability to liquidate our indebtedness, and of our power to master difficulties; but its assertion that we are "perfectly ignorant of the elements of finance," shows a lamentable ignorance of the financial measures during the past four years. The masterly manner in which our Ministers of Finance raised the immense sums of money necessary to carry on the war is without a parallel even in English history. In the same connection the *Economist* rather gravely remarks that we do "not comprehend even the vital advantages of free trade." Of course not, and as long as those advantages do not accrue to us we are not disposed to comprehend them.

The *Economist* magnifies the influence the Southern members will be able to wield in Congress, and is in error in supposing that they will take their seats soon. It is not the intention of the loyal people of the country to permit the Southern members to vote upon finances or any other question, until all the questions resulting from the war shall be secured forever. Fortunately for us our indebtedness is to our own people, who will take care that the faith of the Government is not tarnished by the particípants in the late rebellion. As a practical balm to the uneasy nerves of the London financial journal, we call attention to the great demand which exists in the financial circles of Europe for United States bonds, where an abiding confidence in the payment of our debt is securely felt.

Spiritualism in Court.

An expert in the art and mystery of spiritualism has been brought to the use of his wits in an unexpected way, for an action in the civil courts of the Empire State. He was prosecuted for practising Legerdemain within the jurisdiction of the court, without the preliminary act of taking out a license. This omision was deemed an evasion of the excellent laws for raising a revenue, and so, a wrong done to the public interest. Hence, the conservators of the finances commenced a prosecution against the delinquent performer. The spiritualist stood upon his defense, not that he cared, it is said, for the expense of a license, but for the honor of his profession, as a dealer with the tenants of other worlds. He could well afford to pay for the exhibition of his skill, as the exhibition paid him well, but the charm of his art and the profit of it too would speedily evaporate into thin air, if he should confess himself a juggler, and thus come into competition with Senor Blitz and the Fairie of Ava, whose tricks are infinitely more entertaining.

Rebel Atrocities Defended.

The New York *News* generally leads the Copperhead press of the North, and as it has announced its theory of the horrible treatment of our soldiers in Southern prisons, we look for its followers to wheel into line suddenly, and join in defending the WINDERS, WIRZ, DICK TURNER, and the rest of the miserable crew. It publishes a series of points against the Government and the prisoners themselves, from which we quote the third:

> The cruel treatment by Federal officials of Confederate prisoners, and refusal to allow them to receive supplies, inflicted reprisals upon the Confederate authorities, *and thus was occasioned the only intentional hardship by the Confederate authorities.*

Therefore it is—the devilish tortures of Andersonsonville were inflicted in retaliation of "cruel treatment by Federal officials of Confederate prisoners." The next thing will be a personal defense of WIRZ as a pure, high-minded, humane officer, just as every other great rebel scoundrel has been defended. The *News* deduces as follows:

> When the sufferings endured by the Federal prisoners and thus accounted for shall have been deducted from the sum total, there will be left a small balance left to the charge of the Confederate authorities or to any one else.

Progressive Views.

Judge O. A. LOCHRANE, from whose excellent address at Macon, Georgia, we quoted largely in our issue of Wednesday, has written a letter which shows that he fully understands the position of President JOHNSON on the reconstruction of the Southern States, and in which he points out the true policy of Georgia in this crisis. He says:

> The great question for statesmanship is the solution of the free labor system. We must grasp the full import of duties imposed upon us by the times. The idea that the coming convention may adjourn after recognizing slavery as at an end, and the State go into the Union on the presumption of such reconstruction is a fallacy. We must go further, and give the guarantee of constitutional protection to the rights which freedmen have acquired by the results of the war. The dominant party, which has fought for years in the forces, the forum, and the field, to abolish slavery after four years war, costing millions to the country, and sacrifice of lives, now that object is upon their hands, and a majority in Congress of largely over one hundred votes, are not going to allow the admission of Southern delegates until the results of the struggle are acknowledged and asserted, beyond the caprice of men, or the voice of legislatures.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democrats of this State assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday, and nominated GEN. W. H. H. DAVIS, of Bucks county, and formerly Colonel of the 10th Pennsylvania regiment, for Auditor General, and Major JOHN P. LINTON, of Cambria county, late of the 5th regiment, for Surveyor General. We know nothing yet of the nature of the resolutions they met having reached us.

BECOMING VICTIOUS.—The New York Board of Brokers, whereof Ketchum, the forger, was a shining light, refuses longer to recognize the "Evening Stock Board." This is refreshing beyond anything in the history of Wall street or William street.

U. S. Military Academy.

As long as there is such a thing as war, either in reality or possibility, the educational training of officers cannot be dispensed with. Officers are the engineers of armies. Good ones are requisite to conduct army operations, with greatest advantage, and the least expenditure of life and treasure.

The West Point Academy has turned out many officers of the highest military accomplishments. Many of these very properly betook themselves, in the long continuance of peaceful times, to the pursuits of civil life. They were qualified, however, and ready, when necessity should call them, to resume the martial garb and implements, and to employ their skill and talents in the field of war. When the rebellion inaugurated our late intestine war, West Point officers came in great numbers, from the pursuits of peaceful life, to drill, discipline and lead the armies.

But, alas! a large number were found to array themselves on the side of the insurgents, and a still larger proportion of them who were in the actual service of the United States, betrayed their trust, violated their obligations, and dishonored themselves by turning their swords against the Government which had educated them, and to which they had as military officers sworn fealty. For this perversion and treacherous abuse of their official trust, there must have been some reason. And it is well worthy of inquiry, with reference to the future reliableness of officers educated at West Point, whether it was any thing in the style of their instructions that undermined their attachment to the Government of the United States, and made so easily the dupes or the instruments of traitors. It might also properly be a subject of inquiry, whether the mode of appointing cadets, in the academy, be not radically defective and of pernicious tendency.

We are glad to learn that the Board of Visitors, of which GEN. SCHENCK was President, have noticed these facts, and made these or similar inquiries, particularly as to the mode in which cadets are appointed.

Pittsburgh's Sixty Thousand—The Population Fever.

Taking the census seems just now to be the work in some sections of State and municipal authorities. The returns, however, do not in all cases appear to be satisfactory. New York, claiming over a million, can find but seven hundred thousand inhabitants. Chicago, which has been rated at over two hundred thousand, finds less than one hundred and eighty thousand. Here in Pittsburgh, the only census taken is by the General Government, which once in ten years skims over the population and thus furnishes the statisticians with the information that Pittsburgh has "sixty thousand inhabitants!" In most cities they rejoice over the swelling of their population. Pittsburgh has every reason to rejoice that for years past its census has showed no increase. There are good grounds for believing that it will hereafter decrease, and we shall be glad to note the fact.

Singular as this assertion may seem, such a fact will be the best possible evidence of the city's prosperity. When the census shall report the population of Pittsburgh at thirty thousand, which there is a probability it will do, within the next ten years, we shall be prepared to challenge comparison with any manufacturing city in the Union, and that city will have arrived when Pittsburgh will take her rank among the first class cities. Those at home will understand this. Those of our readers at a distance will, by a word of explanation, be enabled to reconcile this pleasure at decreasing population with proper city pride.

Pittsburgh proper, stereotyped in the census returns of the last twenty years at sixty thousand population, is where most of the principal warehouses, machine and work shops, factories, foundries and mills of the great manufacturing community of Allegheny county are located. Consequently, as new machinery comes in and manufactures increase, the population goes out, runs over, swarms and increases outside the city limits. There is but one option, either to remove to the adjacent boroughs and townships, or live in the second story or other end of the rolling mills and foundries.

Pittsburgh proper has for several years been running over; there is not room for both population and machinery; the exodus of the citizens has been going on for years, and this emigration is yearly increasing. The increase of machinery, and the actual growth have been at a corresponding rate. The consequence has been, that Allegheny City, the Boroughs of Manchester, Lawrenceville, East Liberty, and several other adjacent municipalities, and some six or seven adjoining townships, have filled up with a population claiming to be Pittsburghers. For this reason our census has shown little or no increase of population; and those who have lived in the city all along, will not be police over the exhibit of the census, and will have reason to exult when the returns shall show even less than "sixty thousand." Then the whole of the area that now constitutes Pittsburgh proper, will be taken up by the business of this community; and, all our population consolidated under one government, instead of the ten ot twelve into which it is now divided, will constitute the city of Pittsburgh, with a population equal to any Western city. Then those that snuff their municipal noses at our sixty-thousand population, will come to know that Pittsburgh has in reality not less than three times that number.

The Pittsburgh of the National Census, is little better than a fiction—at best a small part of the reality—a sigment of the circle, of five miles from a common center, within which Pittsburgh proper is embraced, yet divided into no less than seventeen distinct localities, so closely connected that the Surveyor's instruments alone can tell where one ends and another begins.

Bamboo Paper.

Some years ago Mr. A. S. LYMAN, a native of Massachusetts, obtained a patent for a process by which an elegant quality of paper is manufactured out of bamboo, an article imported from Jamaica. The process is thus described:

> The bamboo, which is imported by the company from Jamaica, is put into steam cylinders or guns. Steam at a high pressure is let in for a few minutes, and then a valve at the mouth of the gun is liberated by a trigger, and the steam in the gun rushes out, carrying with it the bamboo, which, on being projected into the air, bursts asunder, and is thrown to the ground. The heat of the steam changes the nature of the guns, holding the fibres together so that they can be easily washed out. The skin of the bamboo is shattered, crushed, and blown from the fibre. The blown bamboo is then boiled or simmered in an open pan for about three hours (a small quantity of the refuse of a subsequent process), beaten up and washed.
>
> It now pretty clean, fibre of a golden color, and is ready to be boiled under pressure in alkali in a pulping boiler, according to the ordinary mode of reducing material by paper pulp. But, as the bamboo has already been reduced to fibre and has been divested of most of the extraneous and worthless matter, it does not require to be treated with very strong chemicals, nor does it require steam at a very high pressure, and boiling has been found sufficient. In the last part of the process, the pulp is bleached, and made into white paper in the usual way, or the bleaching is omited and packing paper is made instead.

The paper is manufactured by the Fibre Disintegrating Company, chartered by the State of New Jersey. The Company have large works at Red Hook, South Brooklyn, a factory at Elizabethport, New Jersey, (where the "blowing process" will be principally conducted), and works are in process of erection at Carondelet, near St. Louis, Missouri, where it is intended to make paper stock from the cane which grows on the banks of the Mississippi, and from hemp stalks—blowing the entire plant. At Carondelet the operations of the Company are to be conducted on an extensive scale, as not less than one hundred tons of cane per day will be prepared for the paper mills. The cost of undried cane delivered at the works is estimated at less than five dollars a ton, and it will cost less than one dollar to blow it. Five tons of cane will produce one ton of paper, and as the processes are all simple and cheap, the great desideratum —cheap paper—will soon be realized.

For the works at Elizabethport and Brooklyn, cane is to be brought from North Carolina. The Company claim that the cane paper will be cheaper than that made from rye straw, and very superior in quality—being as soft as that made from cotton rags. The bamboo paper, however, is much superior to the cane, and will warrant the importation of the material at a cost almost double that of cane.

The New York *Tribune* has been printed on the bamboo paper for several days. It is stout, smooth and dense, of a yellowish color, and takes a perfect impression of the types. As the Company are preparing for the establishment of works in various parts of the South and West, and on the Pacific, for the manufacture of news, book and letter paper, we may soon expect to be relieved from the burdens of the paper monopoly. The Company also propose to make paper-mache for mouldings and furniture, and to blow refuse flax straw (which is usually burned) to make cottonized flax, to be used with wool in carpets and coarse cloth.

CONSULTING PRUDENCE.—"Mrs. Maximilian," moved by the poor state of health of her father, King Leopold, is about to leave Mexico for Europe. The action does credit to her as an affectionate daughter and a prudent Empress. It is not unlikely that Maximilian may hear of some near and dear relative in poor bodily condition, and we may hear of his leaving Mexico on a filial errand. Such a thing, in view of the state of affairs in Mexico, would do credit to his sagacity; and thus it would be proved of both of these royal personages, that, if in their coming they showed their folly, they manifested their wisdom in going,—and Mexico would have occasion to rejoice in having had an Emperor and Empress, wise beyond most of crowned heads.

The Iowa "Soldiers" Convention.

The stupid effort of the Iowa Democrats to get up a movement among the soldiers with a view to withdraw their support from the Union ticket, was a miserable failure. The published call for the Convention allowed none but soldiers as delegates, but when the Convention met on Wednesday, things were so manipulated by the Democrats, whose Convention was to be held on the next day, that citizens were allowed seats as freely as soldiers. The presence of such men as FITZ JOHN PORTER, induced several soldiers, who had served throughout the whole war, to demand that the terms of the original call should be adhered to, and that none but soldiers be admitted as delegates. A motion to that effect was made by a gentleman, who said that he knew that rebels and traitors—men who stayed at home and kept up the fire in the rear upon the army, and said, upon the stump and through the press, that they would not vote a man or a dollar for the support of the country in time of war, when he and other soldiers were sustaining the the flag on the field—were here as delegates to this Convention. So help him God Almighty, he never would sit in council with the rebels and traitors of Iowa, and he wished to know, before going further, whether such men were to be admitted.

The motion was declared out of order, and the soldiers nearly all withdrew, leaving only forty-six delegates, nearly all of whom were citizen Democrats. The soldiers proceeded to another hall, where they organized a meeting, and declared that the citizen soldiers of Iowa never have and never will affiliate with Copperheads in political movements, and that they will support the nominees of the Republican convention. The few men who remained in the original gathering proceeded with the work allotted to them by the Democrats, and were in a fair way at last accounts to get up a ticket which would be satisfactory to the Convention of the following day, and would leave the Democrats in a good position to decline placing a ticket in the field, and promise their support to the "soldiers'" movement. The trick is entirely too transparent, and will fail utterly.

OHIO.—The Democracy have two candidates for Governor, Alexander Long and Gen. George W. Morgan, of retreat memory. The last Convention met in Columbus on Thursday, when the Vallandigham faction had their own way as to resolutions. They do not endorse President Johnson, wherein we perceive a fall from grace. They take the other side, in favor of State rights, against permitting negroes living in Ohio, and many other things filled in between and perfectly consistent with these two stand-points. On the whole, we conclude that the party managers do not expect to be beaten this fall by less than fifty thousand. The following is the ticket nominated:

> Governor, General George W. Morgan; Lieutenant Governor, Hon. William Lang; Treasurer, Geo. Spence; Supreme Judges, Van Trump and Key; Attorney General, David N. Wilson; School Commissioner, H. H. Barney; Board of Public Works, A. Boesel; Clerk Supreme Court, Mr. Daner.

As showing the contrast between the English and American way of doing some things, it is stated that every applicant for office in England, below the grade of Cabinet Minister, must pass an examination of his qualifications for the post to which he aspires. The appointments are then made from those who have shown the highest qualifications.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Camp Dennison, in Ohio, is to be broken up and abandoned as a military post.

The two jurisdictions of Odd Fellows in the State of New York are now united.

It is estimated that the rebel army during the war, comprised 1,121,000 men, of whom 600,000 were killed and disabled.

The Annual Conference of the M. E. church of Northern Ohio, will be held at Elyria, beginning September 6th, and continuing five or six days.

Private letters by the Persia, from (said to be reliable authorities, in London and Liverpool, give very unfavorable reports concerning harvest prospects in Great Britain.

A widow in Ohio has applied for three pensions on the ground that she had eight sons in the army, three of whom were killed. The act of Congress allows but one pension to any one person.

A Manchester writer was arguing in the papers that the cable would give way when a depth of two and a half miles was reached, as its strength would not be sufficient for such a weight, estimated at forty-five tons. The writer, as we already know, proved correct.

The cattle disease, now recognized as the murrain, that has destroyed some hundreds of thousands of cattle in Russia, is spreading alarm in all parts of England. The cattle attacked with it die sometimes in a few hours. Whatever may be the fact in respect to cholera, this cattle plague is highly contagious.

An excursion train having a pic-nic party on board, collided with a hand car at Abydon, Massachusetts, on the Old Colony road, Tuesday evening. The locomotive, baggage, smoking, and four passenger cars were thrown over an embankment, injuring less than a dozen persons, and none severely.

James Hall, a policeman, while arresting Patrick Langan in Chicago on Wednesday, on a charge of highway robbery, was set upon by a gang of rowdies who tried to rescue the prisoner. A desperate struggle ensued in which the policeman drew and killed two of his assailants, James and Michael Tracy. The Coroner's jury justified the shooting.

A young married woman named Hughes, eighteen years old, committed suicide in New York on Tuesday, by swallowing a quantity of creosote. Her husband frequently taunted her with loving some one elsebetter than she loved him, and being of a sensitive nature, she said that she could not stand such unjust reproaches —hence the end.

Several columns of the London *Times* are filled with articles upon the cattle plague. Letters had been sent from the British foreign office to the cattle exporting countries of Europe, requesting that such measures of inspection (if necessary detention) may be adopted, as would be for the mutual benefit of the English and foreign governments.

The cholera is carrying away 800 to 1,000 in Constantinople. It is in Malta and Ancona, and is said to be spreading in Italy. A London letter says: "It seems very probable that we shall have the cholera in London. It is likely that 50,000 persons will leave the city with the 200,000 in the United Kingdom." How the writer arrives at such a conclusion is difficult to understand.

POLITICAL.

All of the nominees on the Huntingdon county Union ticket, with a single exception, are veteran soldiers, and two of them are cripples for life.

The Philadelphia Union City Convention have nominated the following officers: City Commissioner, John Given, Revolutionary Court of Common Pleas, Fred. G. Wolbert. City Controller, Joseph R. Lyndall. City Treasurer, Henry Bumm.

The Democracy of Venango county, dreading defeat in October, will place no candidate in the field for the Legislature, and it is said will support Walter R. Johns, Editor of the Oil City *Register*, who will be an independent candidate, backed by the oil interest.

The Democracy of Snyder county have put in nomination the following ticket: Assembly, Dr. Isaac Rothrock, of Beaver; Associate Judge, A. J. Middlesworth, of Beaver; Commissioner, Peter P. Mertz, of Washington; Treasurer, Geo. F. Miller, of Washington.

The Democracy of Cumberland county have nominated the following ticket: Senator, Jas. Chestnut; Assembly, Philip Long; District Attorney, C. E. Maglauchlin; Treasurer, Levi Zeigler; Commissioner, A. F. Mong; Director of the Poor, Jonathan Snyder; Auditor, Christian Dale; Coroner, David Smith.

The Union men of Lycoming county, have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Samuel C. Wingard, formerly an attorney of this city; Sheriff, Lewis Martin; Prothonotary, Maj. A. J. Fessler; District Attorney, Maj. Jas. M. Wood; Treasurer, Samuel C. Bryan; Commissioner, Capt. Robert Brown; Surveyor, Capt. Thos. Lloyd; Auditor, Chas. Stewart.

The Philadelphia Union men have nominated the following legislative ticket: *Senate*—Second District, James E. Ridgway; Fourth District, George Connell. *Legislature*—First District, Geo. Geeghan; Second District, Wm. H. Ruddiman; Fourth District, Wm. Wall; Fifth District, Jos. T. Thomas; Sixth District, James Freeborn; Seventh District, James Subers; Eighth District, James N. Kern; Ninth District, Jas. Ruddiman; Tenth District, Elisha W. Davis; Eleventh District, Franklin D. Sterner; Twelfth District, Alexander Adair; Thirteenth District, George DeHaven; Fourteenth District, Francis Hood; Sixteenth District, David A. Wallace; Eighteenth District, Edward G. Lee.

HOW THE ENGLISH REVENUE IS RAISED.—For the year ending March, 1865, the following amounts (net) were received by the Inland Revenue Department: Probates of wills, etc., $19,250,000; on inhabited houses, $5,000,000; servants, $1,000,000; dogs, $1,000,000; bills of exchange, $8,000,000; receipts, drafts, etc., $2,500,000; railways, $2,200,000; gold and silver plate, $550,000; armorial bearings, $200,000; race horses, $40,000; patent medicines, $275,000. These are among the smaller items, yet they count up. The spirit duties for the same period were over $50,000,000. The science of taxation is in levying the taxes where they either are not felt or are not considered a burden.

A HEALTHY LOOK.—The receipts into the Treasury from internal revenue, and the receipts of cotton at New York, combine to give a healthy look to things. The total receipts for the present quarter amount to $14,870,982 61, which is largely in excess of the estimate made by the present Commissioner. It is estimated by him that the receipts from July 1 to September 30 would amount to $60,000,000, but they will probably reach a much higher figure. The receipts of cotton at New York alone, during the last six weeks, have been over one hundred thousand bales, (103,618), or an average of more than seventeen thousand bales a week.

PERSONAL.

Marmaduke Johnson, lately elected Commonwealth Attorney of Virginia, has resigned. He is ineligible to the position, because he formerly held a position in the Confederate service.

The striking out of the names of General Lee and James A. Seddon from the specifications and charges against Captain Wirz, was done, it is asserted, at the earnest solicitation of General Grant, President Johnson concurring.

General Fremont, at the head of a company of eastern capitalists, is about to embark in the business of manufacturing railroad iron. The company has purchased extensive tracts of mining land in Missouri.

The recent American letter to the London *Times*, wherein the writer told the truth about Jeff. Davis, the feeling toward him in the North, and the reason for it, created quite a sensation. A London letter says: "It is not to be disguised that the two Americans most admired in England at this moment are Jefferson Davis and Gen. Lee. Thus, at the University of Oxford a few weeks ago, when the undergraduates gave free expression to their sympathies, 'three cheers, loud and prolonged, were given for Jefferson Davis, but there was 'tremendous cheering for Gen. Lee.' It is certain that the condemnation of either of these Southern leaders would place a feeling far beyond any incident of the war. The hanging of Kossuth by Austria, or of Garibaldi by the Italian Government, would have been less felt than the execution of Lee or Davis."

Considerable interest attaches to the matter pending before the Surrogate of New York, of admitting the will of the brother of General Butler to probate. The General was in Court Wednesday, when the Surrogate decided that the inventory must include among the assets everything in New Orleans and elsewhere, as well as New York. It is understood that the greater part of the property named in the will of which the General is executor, came from, if it is not now in, London, and that, it is said, includes the $300,000 in gold seized by the General, while in command in New Orleans, and to recover which a suit, instituted by Messrs. Smith & Co., is now pending in one of the Courts. To the decision of the Surrogate the General by his counsel appealed to the Supreme Court, which will suspend proceedings for some time. General Butler, it is said, has hired an office in New York with the view of practicing law—an unlikely rumor. He is at present in Washington, and will have an interview with the President.

DR. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN.

Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Dr. McBride's King of Pain.
Cures Neuralgia in Five Minutes,
Cures Headache in Five Minutes.
Cures Toothache in One Minute.
Cures Rheumatism in one Day.

READ THE FOLLOWING CITY TESTIMONY.

PITTSBURGH, August 21, 1865.—My daughter could not walk or do anything at all, with the pains in her hips and knees. I tried the doctors, and all the patent medicines I could hear of, without any benefit, until I bought a bottle of McBride's King of Pain, and by using it two days she is now able to walk, without the slightest pain. I feel that I owe it to myself to say he do others the same good. THOS. WRIGHT, Fifth Ward.

Sold at McCLURG'S Drug Store, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth street. au25

IT IS REMARKABLE

That at this present day, when all want to buy the best article for the smallest amount of money, that the article of Pure White Lead is now, and has been overlooked. The Liberty White Lead, sold by JOS. FLEMING, No. 53 Fifth street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street, is guaranteed in all cases to be equal, if not superior, to any brand of White Lead sold, and that it will be found to be one of the favorite brands, but inferior in quality to the Liberty Lead. It is now received. Liberty Lead is whiter than any other Lead. Liberty Lead wears longer than any other Lead. Liberty Lead is more covering than any other Lead. Liberty Lead is made free from impurities, and is warranted to do more and better work than any other.

Sold only at JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 53 Market Street, cor. the Diamond, near Fourth street. au25

RELICIOUS.

☞ UNITARIAN CHURCH.—THE Rev. A. D. MAYO, of Cincinnati, will preach in Concert Hall, Diamond Building, TO-MORROW MORNING, the 27 at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. The public are invited. au25

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

ROOMS WANTED—THREE GENTLEMEN want two rooms unfurnished, if possible Boarding between Fourth and Sixth streets. Address, with terms, T. B., Commercial office. au25

WANTED AXE GRINDERS AND POLISHERS, for which the highest price will be paid. Address, for one week, to H. WHITE'S SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa. au26-3w

WANTED A PARTNER, IN A complete and valuable iron establishment. Amount of capital required, about $25,000. Address, for particulars, B. Pittsburgh, Postoffice Box 213. au26

TEACHERS WANTED—1 MALES and one female, for Chartiers township, to be elected on SATURDAY, September 2, at Hodgson's House, Chartiers. The township will hold meetings at 1 o'clock, when an examination at the same place August 30. au24-3d

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING MAN, with a small capital, to undertake the sale of a valuable patent in Indiana county. A good man can make from three to five dollars profit on a year. Address H., Commercial office. au24-1t

WANTED HOUSE. WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situation in the suburbs of Allegheny. Address, Box 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au8-tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address, JONES, BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. by26-4awim

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Township, for HANCOCK AND SHIRMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS, by Hon. J. T. Headley, author of "Washington and His Generals," &c., &c. Containing the Official Reports of Generals of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of the Battles Around Atlanta, &c., &c. Numerous steel portraits and battle scenes, sold only by agents. To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered. Address, for circulars and full particulars, O. Box 1383. McCUNN & BENNETT, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agents for Western Pennsylvania. au22-2t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OIL YARD AND IRON TANKS FOR SALE.

We offer for sale, on advantageous terms, our oil yard, at Lawrenceville, with tank, shed, warehouse, office, tackle and all other fixtures. It is the only yard on the city, has every convenience for easily and rapidly receiving bulk or barrel oil, and for delivering to tank or warehouse alongside the Allegheny Valley Railroad, such as pumps, engine and boiler, reception tanks, railroad from yard to warehouse—in fact, there is nothing wanting to enable persons doing a crude oil business, in the most economical manner. As an investment for business, we doubt if persons wanting to make one both safe and profitable could do better. The tanks will average 1,000 barrels each, and there are twenty per cent. on our price. For further particulars, apply to BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock streets.
au26-eod1w

LANDING FOR SALE AT OIL CITY.

The landing owned by Brewer, Burke & Co., with sheds, office, tanks and fixtures on bank of Allegheny River, at Oil City, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock P. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale. This landing is one of the best landings on the river bank, having 100 feet river frontage, and running back to the first street, with ample shed room for 100 tanks, from 600 to 800 barrels capacity. Two-story office building. For particulars, apply to JOHN S. TRACY & CO., on premises, or
BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock streets,
au26-eod1d Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.—All persons interested in the culture of SMALL FRUITS will find it to their advantage to send for the July edition of our Catalogue. It contains descriptions of all the leading varieties of Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c., &c., with the prices of vines and plants; reports of our Strawberry and Grape Exhibitions; letters from eminent fruit growers who have visited our grounds, giving minute descriptions of our modes of culture, the general management of our place and much other valuable information, and will be sent to all applicants sending 10 cents.

J. KNOX,
Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.
au26-11aw3w-Sat-3tw

JOHN W. HANEY & CO.,

Having been engaged exclusively in the delivery of freight to city consignees, from Duquesne Depot, Pennsylvania Railroad, for the last three years, would inform the business public that they are still prepared to deliver freight of all kinds, in large or small quantities, promptly on arrival, and at reasonable rates. They refer to the following parties, who have kindly volunteered their recommendation. Mr. BEST will always be found in attendance at Post No. 8, Duquesne Depot, during the absence of J. W. Haney.

PITTSBURGH, August 23, 1865.

The undersigned, merchants and business men of the city of Pittsburgh, hereby take pleasure in recommending the above firm for the last three years by Mr. JOHN W. HANEY, take this method of expressing their appreciation of the attention at all times to the business so entrusted to his care, being always prompt and careful in handling our goods. We cheerfully recommend him to the public at large.

Charlotte Blume,
J. R. Gardner,
Harland & Collins,
Hoffman, Hoene & Co.,
W. B. Clapp & Co.,
C. C. Algeo,
Joseph Horne & Co.,
C. Hansen, Love & Bro.,
J. W. Barker & Co.,
E. Bowure & Bro.,
J. F. B. McConnel,
Macrum, Glyde & Co.,
M. Mentzer & Bro.,
H. Friedrich & Son,
A. Lippman & Co.,
J. D. Ohl,
J. C. Wallace,
Shacklett & Anday,
Henry Hagey,
Joseph Woodwell & Co.,
R. E. Sellers & Co.,
Kay & Co.,
R. H. Jack,
Logan & Gregg,
Wm. G. Johnston & Co.,
W. D. & H. McCallum,
J. H. Hillerman,
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.,
H. L. Mason,
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
Whitney & Hay,
Joseph Plummer,
James Brown,
F. W. Zuck,
Silverman & Hannach,
Beneman, Meyrand & Steele,
Armstrong, Brother & Co.,
au26-2t

White, Orr & Co.,
Oliver McClintock & Co.,
Bates & Bell,
Macrum & Carlisle,
Paul Hugus Hacke,
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
Morganstern & Bro.,
Eisner, Phillips & Co.,
Gustav Kann,
N. McClarran & Co.,
James Robb,
Gardner & Schletter,
James Gosling,
C. Yeager & Co.,
Thomas Sinclair,
C. H. Sign,
G. & J. McClurg,
Davis Phillips,
Bakewell, Pears & Co., by Kerr,
Woodside & Wallace,
S. Cooper,
Wm. M. Ogden & Co.,
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co
Geo. Albree, Son & Co.,
John T. Patterson,
Walter K. Marshall,
J. R. Weldin,
John Gill & Sons,
Richard E. Breed,
J. Klee & Bro.,
Menard & Co.,
A. Frowenfeld & Bro.,
H. J. Lynch,
A. L. Hartland, per B. McClelland,
W. S. Haven, per W. H. Hunter.

FISH.—NOS. 1, 2 AND 3 MASS. SHORE, in barrels, half-barrels and quarter-bbls, just landing and for sale by

J. KETCHUM'S

DRY GOODS AND SHOE EMPORIUM

—AND—

AUCTION HOUSE,

55 FIFTH STREET.

MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

Special attention and every facility given purchasers at

PRIVATE SALES DURING THE DAY.

AUCTION SALES NIGHTLY,

(Saturdays excepted,) of goods of every description. au26

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Just opened at

EATON'S, 17 FIFTH STREET,

A full assortment of
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS,
ENGLISH and GERMAN SOCKS,
FINE SUSPENDERS,
LINEN and PAPER COLLARS,
SILK and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
PLAIN and FANCY TIES, etc., etc.
au26

HEAD NETS.

All the new styles of
MARIE STEWART, WATERFALL AND JENNY LIND HEAD NETS,
With Pearl, Jet and Gilt Beads, just received at
au26 EATON'S, 17 FIFTH ST.

BAMBOO FISHING POLES—Just received and for sale by
JAMES BOWN,
by8 136 Wood street.

T. A. M'CLELLAND'S

DRY GOODS AND SHOE EMPORIUM

—AND—

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JAMES BOWN,
by8 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

At or between the postoffice and the foot of Wood street, a bunch of (four) keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office. au26-3t

LOST—

A SMALL MEERSCHAUM PIPE,

Black morocco case. The finder will please leave it at this office, or at PATTERSON'S Grocery Store, Penn street. A liberal reward will be paid. au25-1t

NEW MUSIC—A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONG, suited to the times, entitled "THE BOYS ARE COMING HOME," words by Lillie Lovett, and music by Herman Th. Knake. This is among the best of Mr. Knake's many excellent compositions. Price 30 cents. Just published and for sale by
WAMMLINK & BARR,
au26-3t No. 12 St. Clair street.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Phelps, Parke & Co., in the borough of Manchester until september 5, 1865, for the grading of Adams street, from Beaver to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

WM. N. KIRK, County, or
au26-10t ISAAC STEWART, Street Commissioner

WALL PAPERS—

New pat

SEPTEMBER.

Sweet is the voice that calls
Through rustling waves falls
To meadows where the downy seeds are flying:
And soft the breezes blow,
And sighing come and go,
In faded gardens where the rose is dying.

Among the stubbed corn
The little quail pipes at morn,
The merry partridge drums in hidden places,
And glittering insects gleam
Above the ready stream
Where busy spiders spin their filmy laces.

At eve, cool shadows fall
Across the garden wall,
And on the clustered grapes to purple turning.
And pearly vapors rise
Along the eastern sky
Where the broad harvest moon is really burning.

Ah, soon on field and hill
The sad fall shall whistle shrill,
And patriarch swallows call their flocks togel her
To fly from frost and snow,
And seek for lands where blow
The fairer blossoms of a balmier weather.

The pollen-frosted bees
Search for the honey-lees
That linger in the last flowers of September,
While plaintive mourning doves
Coo sadly to their loves
Of the dead summer they so well remember.

The cricket chirps all day,
"O, fairest summer, stay!"
The squirrel gives advance the chestnuts browning:
The wild fowl fly afar
Above the foamy bar,
And hasten southward ere the skies are frowning.

Now comes a fragrant breeze
Through the dark cedar-trees
And round about my temples fondly lingers,
In gentle playfulness
Like to the soft caress
Bestowed in happier days by loving fingers.

Yet, though a sense of grief
Comes with the falling leaf,
And memory makes the summer doubly pleasant,
In all my autumn dreams
A future sun ner gleams,
Passing the fairest glories of the present!

Harper's Magazine.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865.

THE PULPIT.

How to Obtain Satisfaction in Christian Experience.

A LECTURE-ROOM TALK,

BY

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Psalmist speaks of the preciousness of God's thoughts toward him. I think we are a great deal more apt, in regarding our personal experience, to reflect upon the evidences of our own states of mind, than to reflect upon the states of God's mind. We fall very naturally and easily into the mistake of supposing that our joy, or peace, or heart-rest, will depend upon bringing our minds into a right condition, or finding them in a right condition: and so we explore for what have been called *gracious evidences*, to know whether we are right with our conscience; to know whether we have disinterested benevolence; or whether we have a will that is conformed to God's will. Sometimes, having tested ourselves by all these considerations, and obtained an affirmative response, we wait for satisfaction and find none. It is possible for a man to go through the whole catalogue of questions by which a Christian may test himself, and find that, either positively or negatively, he is right on every one of them, and yet after all, have no clear, joyful Christian experience. I apprehend that no mistake is greater than that of expecting satisfaction and lively joy from introspection. There is a right and a duty of that kind; but it is for an entirely different purpose.

No person that attends to any state of mind in himself can have that state long. When a person is in great grief, if you can get him to analyze that grief, it alleviates it, for pointed to remove it. If a person gives way to humor, or mirth, and you call him to look at the grounds of that mirth or humor, it ceases, and another feeling takes its place. So Christians oftentimes destroy a great many of their emotions by attempting to look in and see whether they are right ones, or what they are. The moment you attempt to examine a feeling, you are obliged to change your mind from an emotive state into an intellectual state; and, instead of producing feeling, you are reasoning upon the production of feeling. You have changed the whole current of your mind. In general, the effort to derive satisfaction by introspection is a mistake. You cannot do it. There is a reason for introspection—for self-examination, in other words, there are times when a man needs to look into his conduct, and see where he is going; when he must, as we say in mercantile life, "take account of stock." That is an occasional and profitable work. Then we do not expect emotion. We address ourselves to an intellectual task, and anticipate corresponding results. But ordinarily men wait for the satisfaction of Christian experience, all the time conscious of their mental states.

Now, that which has the most power upon the human mind of anything is the realization of God. I found that early in my ministry. I used to preach what were called *searching sermons*, in which I took up men's excesses or reasonings, and set them step by step, in order before them. I spent a great deal of time in constructing such sermons. Generally, one or two of them were very effective; but if I continued them, preaching four or five in that strain, I found that the whole did not carry the people any further than one or two. And on the other hand, sermons that presented the character and the presence of God in such a manner that the thoughts before the people was not their own mental state, but the state of the divine mind, were almost invariably efficacious. I could repeat them to any extent; and I never found that they were cut upon the misunderstanding and feelings of those that listened to them. There are many of you, doubtless, who can bear witness that you have found out in your experience that you have soon exhausted all the common-place topics of piety which stood connected with yourself and other men, and that those topics only were inexhaustible that stood connected with God himself.

The questions, then, are not, Are your feelings directed toward God? Do you love God? Do you think of Him often? Do you strive to please Him? They are these: What are God's thoughts toward you? Has there entered into your experience a quick and powerful conception of those thoughts? We know that God is generous, and just, and truthful, and faithful, and lenient, and tender. We know that He is free from all littleness, all meanness, all selfishness, all revenge, all envy. We know that His nature evolves an eternal blessedness of benevolence and love. And when God looks down upon such creatures as we are, what are His thoughts towards us? What are His daily feelings respecting us? We are not left without a record on this subject: "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him." We have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feelings of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." And there are many other passages to the same purport.

Why, we know how it must be. We know that, just in proportion as a being is poor in moral excellence, God's thoughts towards him must be gentle, and tender and benevolent.

The only thing that arises to mar this general statement is the thought that we are sinful. We can understand that God would look upon his children that were yet pure and loving and heavenly with infinite benevolence, and that they might look and see that all his thoughts toward them were grand in the disclosure of love; but every one of the developments of divine character in the Bible have been made on the supposition of weakness and wickedness on the part of men. There is not a single development of the divine character that has not been developed over against man as a fallen creature and a sinner; and all God's wonderful delineations of his own love, and pity, and greatness and majesty are based on the supposition that man is sinful. To sinful men are these disclosures made.

Every man, then, that is moved by the Spirit of God, to desire the favor of God and the love of God, may think of God as looking upon him with tender compassion, with forgiveness, with yearning desire, and, what always seems to me the strongest, with absolute love. He looks upon all mankind—the good and bad, the just and unjust—with the love of benevolence; but He looks upon all those who are striving to be like Him with a love personal and direct. And that God should look upon His creatures and love them with all the inflections, and sequences, and implications of love—that it is which constitutes the glory of heaven. In that is centred the whole wealth of the future state. It carries everything with it.

Now, if we were more accustomed to cherish such thoughts as that God loves us, God spares us, God pities us, God is thinking of us, and God is helping us; if we thought much less about our own attainments and about our own states, and were educated to that habitual frame of mind in which we should bring near to ourselves what God is, and what His thoughts and feelings are towards us, I am sure it would make a great difference in our Christian experience.

The state in which such views are experienced, like every other Christian state, may be the result of the indwelling of God in the soul. But God does not send Christian states many times to the same person. I believe that there are disclosures which God makes of special experiences and views. I believe there are luminous moments in which a truth is transfigured before men. But, if we want them continued, we must do in regard to them as we do in regard to our daily wants—we must work for them. All states of the mind that are permanent are wrought out by the natural processes of the mind itself. And moral experiences are to no exception. I believe that God gives us a view of Christ, such that we know that He is present. If we want that view again, and again, and again, it is for us to collect and to present before our minds those truths that will tend to produce it.

The first view of God that I had which I felt to be a real vital experience was the view that it was His nature—not His office; that it was His necessity—not merely His choice—to look upon those that were weak and sinful with the medicine eye of love. In other words the first feeling that I had of God, which not only made him real to me, but made me cleave to Him, was that, when he looked upon the heart He felt as I feel when I look on a drunken man. I abhor drunkenness; and when I see a young man of good parentage and good opportunities going home drunk, I am disgusted; but at the same time there is something that rises up in me which makes me feel, how willingly would I strip myself of worldly good, if I could save that poor creature! There is something in the nature of man that goes out toward a fellow being who is in beastiality and vice and wickedness to recover him. And the first living conception that I had of God as a moral Governor was that it was His nature to have an intense longing for men, not because they were good, but to make them good. That was the first view of divine nature that I had; but it was but just one. I could not carry it a great way. I remember well when I received it; and I recollect that it was about the only thing that I had that was experimentally developed. I was just coming in the seminary, to that point when I began to lecture, or preach, as it was called, a little, and that was my stock. I recollect that a banker in Lawrenceburg, after going to hear me several times, said that about the only thing I seemed to know to preach about was Christ. It was meant to be a disparaging remark, but it was literally true. That was about all I knew to preach about; and I made as much as I could out of it. I preached two years before I began to feel anything like an enlargement on that subject. And it was not until I had preached a year and a half more that I began to tell men what to do. And it was when I was working with men, and telling them what to do, that I felt called to give them this view of the character of God. At that time the line of truth to my vision began to widen till I could look North and South, and East and West, and see Christ from every single quarter. But it was only in my highest states of mind that this view was clear to me. Then came the question, "Can I minister it to myself all the time?" That became a matter of study with me, and I found that the frequency and intensity of the view were matters of growth, and were to be cultivated. And if a man, having this view, finds it to linger, longer and longer with him, he may know that it is pushing out a bud; and that by-and-by there will be a branch. It is by our own internal want and disposition, more or less, that we select this or that truth of the divine character, and dwell in greater proportion on it than on any other.

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47 *FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATER.*

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JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

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Successor to

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Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky,

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HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,

Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.

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DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

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Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and 8d, Clair streets. au15-1y

BRANDS AND STAMPS

Cut to Order, in Every Style,

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LEAD PIPE,

SHEET LEAD,

PIG and BAR LEAD,

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BRASS WORK,

For Water, Gas and Steam, at lowest eastern rates.

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COV'T SALES & PROPOSALS

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF

Steamboats, Wharfboats, Barges,

AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the times hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named

STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES

And other property.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, until Monday, August 28th, 12 M.,

For the sternwheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.

Sternwheel steamboat General Meigs, registered 75 tons.

Sternwheel steamboat General Crook, formerly B. C. Levi, registered 131 tons.

And two (2) wharfboats, registered 154 and 145 tons.

All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.

One (1) wharfboat lying at PARKERSBURG, VA.

One (1) wharfboat lying at CATLETTSBURG, KENTUCKY.

And the Model Barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, OHIO.

All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.

At Louisville, Kentucky, until Wednesday, August 30, 12 M.,

For the model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 3, and R. Nelson, and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges;

All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE,

The Daily Commercial

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:50 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Mail Accommodation	5:50 p m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Pitts. & Erie Mail	1:30 p m	Pitts. & Erie Mail	12:50 p m
Philia. Express	4:00 p m	Baltimore Expr's	1:30 p m
Fast Line	9:30 p m	Philia. Express	2:30 p m
Johnstown Accn	3:00 p m	Johnstown Accn	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	4:30 a m	1st Wall Station	8:25 a m
2d " "	11:40 a m	2d " "	8:50 a m
3d " "	4:35 p m	3d " "	2:05 p m
4th " "	6:00 p m	4th " "	6:30 p m
Penn Accommdn	10:30 p m	Penn Accommdn	7:30 a m

The church train leaves Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:00 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:30 a m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	6:00 p m
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:50 p m
N. Castle & Erie	6:40 a m	N. Castle & Erie	8:30 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., and 6:00 p. m. Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:30 p. m.; Economy, 11:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:10 a m	Express	2:10 a m
Express	2:45 p m	Express	3:45 p m
Mail	6:00 a m	Mail	9:00 p m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5:00 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	4:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:30 a m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
1st Braddock's	7:00 a m	1st Braddock's	8:30 a m
2d "	4:15 p m	2d "	5:40 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Leaves.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Express	9:30 a. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Accommodation	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation	8:30 a. m.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY.—Taken daily by Geo. H Shaw, Practical Optician, 56 Fifth street:

FRIDAY, August 25.

	Sun.	Shade.
9 A. M.	70	58
12 M.	90	64
3 P. M.	110	68
6 P. M.		
Barometer at 6 P. M.		29 5-10.

COMPLETED.—The Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company was completed on Monday last, and offices established at Elizabeth, McKeesport and Pittsburgh. The work is now being pushed along toward Morgantown.

LEG BROKEN.—Mr. Samuel McCutcheon, who owns a livery stable in the rear of Trimble's Hotel, Penn street, while driving a team, on Thursday, attempted to turn his carriage, when the tongue broke, upsetting the carriage and breaking his leg in two places. The wounded limb was set, and the patient is doing well.

SPEEDY AND CAREFUL FREIGHT DELIVERY.—The attention of the business community is directed to the card of Messrs. J. W. Haney & Co., in another part of to-day's issue. The certificate, so numerously signed by our principal firms and others, is correct in every particular, and the thanks of the Commercial, of the establishment bear testimony to the promptness and reliability of Messrs. Haney & Co., in the discharge of their duty.

CITY MORTALITY.—Mr. George L. McCook, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city for the week ending August 26th at nineteen—six adults and thirteen children. The causes of death were as follows: Inflamation of bowels, one; enteritis, one; congestion of lungs, one; cancer of tongue, one; phthisic pulmonalis, one; debility, one; farinigitis, one; inflammation of brain, one; still born, two; pneumonia, one; marasmus, one; burn, one; diphtheria, one; unknown, one; cholera infantum, two; diarrhea, one.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.—Fresh goods of whatever description, are always preferable to those which have been partially picked over, number shelves to fill drawers for months and years, and the inquirer after certain articles always has in view their freshness and novelty. Messrs. D. Gregg & Co., one of our heaviest wholesale firms, who deal in foreign, domestic, and fancy dry goods and small wares, at No. 99 Wood street, have just replenished their stock of desirable goods of every description in their line, and now invite the attention of the trade and country merchants especially, to it, which, for variety, cheapness of price, and perfection of manufacture has never been excelled in this market. Their stock, which has been purchased directly from the manufacturer, and they are enabled to sell to their patrons at a small advance on cost for cash and short time. See their card elsewhere.

The Boyd's Hill Mystery—Inquest Adjourned.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Boyd's Hill murder, met at the Mayor's office, last evening, when Coroner Clawsen informed them that at present he had no further evidence ready to bring before them; and he would therefore adjourn the inquest till Monday evening, at seven o'clock. The missing man referred to in the evidence of Audenbacher, on Thursday evening, turned up yesterday afternoon, so that the case is still involved in mystery. Rumor says that parties have been arrested whose complicity in the horrible crime is considerably more than partial, and there is perhaps some truth in the surmise, but the ends of justice require a discreet use of all facts appertaining to the case.

National Temperance League.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of this new organization was held in the Rev. Dr. Prestley's Church, on Tuesday evening last, Rev. Dr. A. K. Bell, Presiding, in the chair, and Rev. D. Lucas, Secretary *pro tem.* Prayer by Rev. E. E. Swift. The minutes of the last meeting read and approved. Several items of business were postponed in order to hear from the Rev. Dr. Prestley, of Pittsburgh, who was present by invitation, but who could not remain until a late hour. The remarks of Dr. Prestley, which occupied over an hour, were listened to with unabated interest to the last. He spoke right out, and in no wise minced the matter. He went to the core of the evil of intemperance, and showed in a strong light the iniquity of the whole business of drunkard making. Church and State, landlord and tenant, received a portion in due season. While listening we were only sorry the entire community were not listeners.

At the close of the Doctor's remarks a vote of thanks was tendered him. Before adjourning a committee on finance was appointed, and another to report on ordering the petitions now in process of filling up, asking the court not to grant any more licenses in Allegheny City. Attention was also called to the fact that in some of our drug stores liquor was sold to negroes—sold on the Sabbath and no question asked. The fact was deemed incontrovertible, and it was hoped the proprietors were not cognizant of it.

The next meeting of the League will be held in the Rev. Dr. Sproul's Church, corner of Sandusky and Locock streets, on Tuesday evening, September 12th. Adjourned with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. King.

The Late Murder in Cambria County.

The following additional facts relative to the murder of Edenborough Smith, an aged colored man, at his residence in Cambria county, have been obtained:—The old man was found between ten and eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, full length, lying at the foot of the steps leading to the front door of his house. A large cut, as if made with a club, was discovered on the back of his head, sufficient to cause his death. Blood was spattered on the steps and side of the house. He had evidently been murdered that morning, and not during the night, as he was in full dress and the blood which flowed from his wound was yet thin. The house had been searched for money, but it is not known whether any was obtained, as the old man did not tell his neighbors where he kept his treasure. It is supposed that, at the time of his death, he had some where concealed not less than $1,000. He lived on a farm of two hundred acres, which he and his son, now in the army, had tilled with profit. Horses, cattle, crops and house are in need of an owner.

Coroner Flaherty states that it was proven before the inquest that a suspicious looking young man, with red hair, moustache and goatee, stopped on Tuesday night at the house of a colored woman named Harshberger, near the residence of Smith. The woman was away from home, but he inquired of her two boys as to the chances of getting work from the old man. On Wednesday he proceeded to his house, hurried the day Smith came to Harshberger's and stated that a "sorry" young man had been to see him, and that, if he returned, he would "cut his head" in. Thursday Smith's dead body was found. The stranger has not been heard of since Wednesday. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a blow received at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

CARPETS.

NEW MATTINGS,

WHITE AND RED CHECKED,

In all widths, of the latest importation.

FANCY MATTING, new and handsome styles, just received and for sale by

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth street.

jy22

WE HAVE JUST PURCHASED and are now receiving a new assortment of

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc.,

Which, in addition to our heavy stock of goods previously on hand, enables us to offer to our customers all the advantages the market affords, at the

Lowest Prices Reached This Season.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

71 and 73 Fifth Street,

jy22 Next house to the Postoffice.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BRUSSELS

Tapestry Ingrain,

EXTRA SUPER AND FINE

CARPETS,

China and Cocoa Mattings,

Oil Cloths, &c.,

AT PRICES

Lower than Ever Reached this Season.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

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N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description sold

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

JNO. D. BAILEY, PRES'T. | JOHN SCOTT, JR., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS AUG. 25, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
United States 5-20's		107 25
United States 6's, 1881, old	106 00	107 00
United States 7-30's	99 25	99 75
United States 10-40's		97 50
Gold		140 00
Pittsburgh Fives	79 75	
Connellsville 6's	81 00	
steubenville Scrip, contractors		90
Lawrence County 6's	45 00	80
Bealtord's Insurance Co		30 00
Citizens' National Bank	80 00	
Iron City National Bank	80 00	
Merchants and Manufac' National	85 00	
Third National	125 00	
Columbia	25 00	
Cherry Run and Pithole		65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh		95
Central Basin		91
Federal		99
Merchants'		25
Murray		75
Ohio Valley		85
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run		1 15
Ritchie		60
Ross		50
Western Penna		1 50
Whitely Creek		2 25
Phœnix		1 10
Rouseville		2 50
Monongahela Pioneer		48

SALES OF

$15,500 Connellsville 6's 82
250 Cherry Run & Pithole 65
100 Ritchie 62

FRIDAY, August 25—P. M.

Gold and Government Securities are steady. The former sold in New York to-day at noon at 143½. Five-twenties at 106¾, Eighty-ones at 109¼, Ten-forties at 97½, old U. S. Certificates at 99¾, and Seven-thirties at 99¾. The latter being a decline of one-half of one per cent. in the last two days.

—Railroad Shares in New York are firm. Oil Stocks are buoyant with an advancing tendency, having nearly overcome the effects of the late defalcation panic. We have seen a dispatch giving quotations of this afternoon's (Friday) Board, of United States, 5-20 15, and Pithole Creek, 89 60, showing an advance over the sales of the morning Board of 15 cents in the former, and a decline of 40 cents in the latter. We better sold this morning at 91 cash, a decline, Oil Creek at $1 60 and Tack at 38c.; The general tendency, however, is upward, showing a return of confidence and a healthful tone in the general market.

—In another column we give our regular special dispatch from Philadelphia. That market, like our own, in Oil Stocks is heavy. The stocks that rallied from the panic, and subsequently fallen back to nearly the prices that ruled a month ago. Dalzell, for instance, that reached $4 50, has subsided to $3 75, and Caldwell to $2 12½.

—Good news of another strike on the Sugar Creek Oil Company's territory brought out bidders for that stock, which had long slumbered with others, and sales were made at $7. They have another good well, the oil from which is said to bring $29 per bbl on the ground. The stock sold yesterday in Philadelphia at $6, and to-day at $6 50. Maple Shade sold down to $7 75 to-day.

In our own oil stock market we note a sale of Ritchie at 62 cents, and of Cherry Run and Pithole at 65 cents. The former has not sustained the advance attained two days ago of 66 cents, though the reports of their yield continue favorable. Sales of Tack, 500 barrels are numerous, who will not sell under $1, feeling confident that it will sell at that price before many days. In Columbia there is a bull, buyers and sellers being apart widely in their views. We heard of one sale yesterday at 87 50, and know that a small lot was sold today at 87 62½. Sound lots, however, could not be placed at over $26, and that upon three days' time. We predict that it will again touch $25. We note a sale of $15,500 Connellsville six per cent bonds on the Turtle Creek Division. This is an advance on the last sale, which was at 81.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, August 26, 1865.

BUSINESS—We have nothing very new to note in regard to the leading articles. The demand is improving for most descriptions, while prices remain about the same. The late advance in certain articles has improved the receipts materially. Grain comes to hand of, attracting a fair amount of attention. Wheat holds its own, and is much fancied. Some heavy parcels were disposed of during the week. The terms were principally private. When prices reach the top a reaction soon occurs. Corn continues dull, with more sellers than buyers. The question is, what will you give?—not, what will you take? Oats—We notice large receipts and liberal transactions. Prices favor buyers. Barley and Rye were inactive, there being no demand. Flour—We have nothing new to note in reference to the market. Prices are firm in favor of sellers. We were not anxious to effect operations. There were no alterations in prices. The supply keeps pace with the demand. Bacon was firm, with a fair inquiry. The stock on hand has been reduced to a limited amount, hence, holders have no disposition to force matters. The present supply will soon be exhausted. Groceries—The demand for this article continues fair, with a moderate amount of transactions. Coffee steady, at unchanged prices. Sugars were inquired for but prices were unchanged. Teas—As prices have advanced eight cents per pound in the Eastern markets, a similar movement may be looked for here. Molasses steady, with a fair demand. The supply on hand not being large, holders were firm. Syrups sold to a moderate extent at previous prices. On the levee business was not very active. The river was falling, with sufficient water for all ordinary purposes. The Amelia Poe departed with a fair trip destination. Cincinnati. The Armadillo, for Cairo and St. Louis, had the freight she could manage on the water. The Hard Times outs loose today for the Sunny South, her destination being New Orleans. The punctual steamer J. S. Hall leaves at noon for Parkersburg and Gallipolis; so get ready. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice, viz:

FLOUR—The market remains firm with a good demand for home purposes. The receipts were as usual. There exists a difference of opinion in regard to the rates of flour, each party appearing confident of being correct. The sales were, for Extra Family, at depot, $10 50 @ 10 75; store, $11 00; the day following, at depot, 250 bbls, Spring Wheat, at $9 00 @ 9 25; 60 bbls, Winter, at $10 @ 10 50; 50 do $10 00; 100 do, at depot, $10 00 @ 10 25. Other sales were reported at the usual range of prices. Country parcels sold lower.

GRAIN—The market presented no new feature. Among the sales were: Oats, 200 bushels new, 48c from store; 100 do sold at 60c; 600 do, new, at depot, 46c; 700 do from store, at 47c. Corn—No. 1 white, 90c; mixed, 85c; 100 bushels from store at 80c. Wheat was steady with sales to a moderate extent at previous prices. The supply keeps pace with the demand.

SEED—Sales were reported. The following are the "Sawyer's" prices, certain descriptions being lower:

German and Palm Soaps	12 cents	₩ lb.	
Fitland & Wellman	15	"	₩ bar.
Extra No. 1 Rosin	6	"	₩ lb.
Chemical Olive	15	"	₩ lb.
Castile do Variegated	15	"	"
Barbers " "	$3 00	₩ dozen cakes.	
Hemp	7	₩ lb.	
Mould and Dip'd Candles	16 cents	₩ lb.	
Crystaline	20	"	"
Adamantine	20	"	"

HAY—The sales at the scales were 8 loads at $16 @ 18.

HIDES AND WINES—The market was firm, with a fair demand. Sales of 100 hides Chicago at 8c ₩ lb. Sales 20 bbls city rectified at $2 @ 2 25. Sales 5 bbls old Rye at $1 ₩ gallon.

APPLES—The receipts almost keep pace with the demand. Sales 20 bbls at $6 50 @ 7 00 ₩ bbl.

POTATOES—Where in good demand. Good lots find ready customers. Sales 45 bbls Jersey Sweet at $6 00 @ 6 50; sales of 35 bbls do at $6 00 @ 7 00; receipts are increasing.

SALT—Was in good demand. Sales of 1 car load at depot at $2 40.

PEAS—The receipts and sales were large, as will be perceived by the following: 207 bushels at $3 50 @ 4; 45 bushels at $3 25 @ 3 50; 415 bushels, in lots, at $3 @ 3 50; sales in bushels at $3 @ 3 25; at $3 @ 3 62½.

BEANS—We note sales of 20 bushels at $2 75 @ 3 00 ₩ bushel.

ONIONS—Were steady. Sales of 9 bbls at 17@18c ₩ dozen.

BUTTER—Was not very active. We note sales in a small way at 20@23c ₩ lb.

DRIED APPLES—Were in moderate demand. Sales of 10 bbls at 8c.

CEMENT—We note sales of 70 bbls at $2 50 ₩ bbl.

LIME—The supply on the market is not large. Sales 50 bbls of white at $2 25 ₩ bbl.

CHEESE—Was among the articles wanted. We note sales of 25 boxes Goshen at 24c; 100 boxes do, to arrive, at 19½ @ 20 do W R at 16c.

BACON—Was steady, with good demand. The supply on the market is not large. The current rates with regular sales were as follows: Shoulders, 17½@17¾c; sides, ribbed, 18½@19c; Plain Hams, 24c; Canvassed do, 25c; sugar cured do, 26@26c ₩ lb.

DRIED BEEF—Was firm, with sales at 21@22c.

LARD—Market steady. We note sales of No. 1, at 24½c.

LARD OIL—Prices have advanced. Sales city at $2 10 @ 2 12; No. 2, $1 90; 1 bbl at $2 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Were in fair demand. We note sales in a regular way at the following prices: Coffee, Rio prime 24@25c; good, 23c; fair, 22c; Laguayra—Porto Rico prime, 26c; Cuba, prime, 25c; fair, 24@24½c, market firm. Syrups—Pennsylvania Standard at $1 @ 1 05; Sugar House, at $1 45; other brands, 90@$1 25. Refined Sugars—Lovering's crushed, granulated and powdered, 20½c; A coffee, 20c; Extra C, 19½c; Golden, 19c; Yellow, 18½c; molasses scarce at $1 25; Cuba, 65@75; Texas, —. Prices have advanced 8c ₩ lb in the Eastern market. This has enhanced the value here. Young Hyson—Common to extra fine is held at $1 25@2 00; Black, $1 @ 1 50; Gunpowder and Imperial, good, $1 50; Sales Rabbit's at 14c; Spice—Pepper, 29c; Allspice, 30c; Pimento, 20c; Cloves, 45c; nutmegs, $1 45; Capia, 90c. RICE—Spies, Rangoon and Carolina, 11@12c. SODA—Sales Rabbit's at 14c; Wakely, 14½c; Rosin, 9½c.

FISH—The market was steady, with a good demand —Mackerel, No. 1, Massachusetts Shore, new, $32; No. 2 do, new, $20; No. 3, Bay, new, $16 50; No. 3 large, new, $22 50.

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

AUGUST 26, 1865.—The market contains a fair supply, with a good local demand. The following are the card rates up to last evening:

Manilla Cordage	23	₩ lb.	
6 and 9 Thread	21	₩ lb.	
Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope	23	₩ lb.	
American Hemp Laid Cordage	22	₩ lb.	
American Hemp Rope	22	₩ lb.	
Tarred Hemp, Manilla, &c	23	₩ lb.	
Spun Yarn, Manilla	23	₩ lb.	
American Hemp, Package	22	₩ lb.	
Sisal	22	₩ lb.	
Bed Cords, Manilla	$6 00	₩ doz	
Hemp	3@6	₩ lb.	
Twines			
Sash and Bell Cords	40	₩ lb.	
Terms, net cash.			

Pittsburgh Tin Roofing Market.

SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1865.—The market was materially improved with a larger demand; prices have varied. The following are the quotations up to last evening:

I-C—10x14	-	$14 75	I-X—10x14	-	17 75
I-C—12x12	-	15 25	I-X—12x12	-	18 25
I-C—14x20	-	16 00	I-X—14x20	-	19 00
I-C—Roofing	-	16 00	I-X—Roofing	-	19 00

BLOCK TIN PER LB.

Block tin	-	40@45c	Bar	-	47c
Zinc Sheets	-	15c	Spelter Slabs	-	11c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Saturday, August 26, 1865.

Business in the oil way was active, with a good demand for the various descriptions, whilst there was no material advance in prices. Holders were firm in their views. Buyers were plenty in the vicinity of where the oil brokers were located. This, of course, was a favorable sign for holders, who understand the meaning of such visits. The receipts of crude were small, amounting to 1,082 barrels, whilst the sales were largely in excess of that amount. The rates of crude were 19@19½c, without packages and 24@24½c, including packages, free, on board cars. A few thousand barrels of tank oil remains on hand. The holders have the matter under consideration, as to whether to dispose of the same or hold on. Refined oil was inquired for, with a fair amount of transactions. The sales reach 3,300 barrels, for present and future delivery. Buyers of refined were on hand, but sellers were inclined to hold off for a few days, whilst others were disposed to put up the figures. The river to Oil City continues too low for steamboat navigation, hence the Rats, keels and barges have to manage the freighting business themselves. From Oil City we have nothing of interest to impart. Prices were about the same, with a moderate demand. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

REFINED OILS.—The supply in the market at present is not large. Holders were firm in their views. Most of them have orders ahead for thousands of barrels, hence they don't seem anxious to force operations. Sales 1000 bbls. bond ed Nonpareil, deliverable from the 1st to the 15th of October at 46c: 600 bbls. Lilly, September 1st to the 15th, Philadelphia delivery, 52c: 1,000 bbls. a good brand, October delivery, buyer's option, 46c, free on board; 500 bbls. Alladdin, September delivery, free on board, 46c. Crude oil,—Sales 300 bbls Petrolita, Standard White, 61½c on the spot.

TAR.—The dmand is improving, there was more inquiry. Sales 75 bbls. at $5 00 ₩ bbl.

CRUDE OIL.—Holders were firm; the sales were as follows: 100 bbls heavy oil at 19½c, without packages: 50 do, same figures; 500 bbls do, terms withheld; 450 bbls, to arrive, without packages—this was heavy oil, 1,000 bbls sold 30 days, bbls returned; 1,000 do, same price and terms. This would be equal to 24@24½c, including packages.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher Bro	242	A. L. Linton	125
Jno Gallagher	265	C Berringer	240
Miller & Edwards	130	W. D. Logan	160
		Total	1,082

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lincoco Oil Company, 112 barrels Refined for Philadelphia.

J. S. Palmer, 110 barrels Refined for Philadelphia.

S. McMahon & Co., 50 barrels Refined for Philadelphia.

Ecky & Robbins, 50 barrels tar for New York.

Lockhart & Frew, 412 barrels Refined for Philadelphia.

Weightman & Anderson, 150 barrels Refined for Philadelphia.

Guthrie, Jones & Co., 55 barrels Lubricating for Boston.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Petroleum—Crude inactive and prices heavy, 31½@32c; refined, in bond, firm, at 62½@64c; refined free inactive, at 70c@72c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, August 25, 1865.

Linseed Oil continues firm and active. We are called upon to make but few changes in our quotations. Goods are in moderate demand and prices steady.

Acid Acetic		48	to	50	lb
" Citric		1 06	to	1 12	"
" Oxalic		14	to	16	"
" Tartaric		1 03	to	1 08	"
Alcohol 98 @ 99		4 30	to	4 35	gal.
" 96 @ 0		4 35	to	4 40	"
Aloes, Cape		35	to	38	lb
" Socatrine		86	to	1 10	"
Ammonia Carb		24	to	26	"
" Aqua fi		12	to	16	"
Annotta		1 00	to	1 10	"
Ashes, Pot		7½	to	8¾	"
" Pearl		9	to	10	"
" Saltpetre		5	to	6	"
Balsam Copaiba		1 15	to	1 20	"
Bay Rums		5 00	to	5 75	₩ gal.
Bark Cinchona, Red		2 00	to	2 10	lb.
" Pale		75	to	90	"
" Yellow		75	to	90	"
Black Lead, American		4	to	6	"
" German		8	to	12	"
Blue Vitriol		14	to	16	"
Bine Mass U. S. P		66	to	68	"
Blue Vitriol		14	to	16	"
Borax, Refined		38	to	41	"
Brimstone, Roll		6½	to	7½	"
" Flor Sulphur		8	to	9	"
Calomel, American		1 85	to	1 90	"
" English		2 70	to	2 75	"
Camphor, Refined		1 12	to	1 20	"
Cantharides		1 95	to	2 05	"
Cassia in mats		38	to	90	"
Cantor Oil, German		20	to	22	"
" Roman		25	to	35	"
Chloroform		45	to	50	"
Cloves		48	to	50	"
Cochineal		1 65	to	1 75	"
Copperas, Green Eye		11	to	12	"
Copperas		7 00	to	7 50	bbl.
Cream Tartar		45	to	65	lb.
Indigo		85	to	1 00	"
Iodine		6 50	to	6 75	"
Iodine, Resubl		6 90	to	7 00	"
Madder		17	to	18	"
Magnesia Calcined		70	to	1 00	"
" Carb		1	to	1 10	"
Manna S. F		1 20	to	1 35	"
Morphia Acetate		1	to	1 10	oz.
Nutmegs, No. 1		1	to	1 45	lb.
Oil Bergamot		9 00	to	11 00	"
" Cassia		3 00	to	3 50	gall
" Cinnamon		6 10	to	6 40	lb
" Cloves		5 25	to	5 50	"
" Cod Liver		2 75	to	3 00	gall
" Lemon		2 75	to	2 75	"
" Lard, extra		2 25	to	2 30	gall
" Cincinnati		2 05	to	2 15	"
" Linseed		1 80	to	1 85	"
" Neatsfoot		2 00	to	2 10	"
" Olive		2 80	to	2 75	"
" Quarts		2 25	to	12 00	₩ doz
" Palm		1 00	to	1 00	lb
" Origanum		1 50	to	2 50	"
" Peppermint		1 50	to	2 00	"
" Rosemary		2 00	to	4 25	"
" Sassafras		1 80	to	2 00	"
" Spermaceti, genuine		2 00	to	2 10	gall.
" Tanners		1 40	to	1 50	"
" Whale, No. 1		1 30	to	1 40	"
" Wintergreen		6 00	to	8 00	lb
Opium, Turkey		9 75	to	10 00	"
Rhubarb, China		1 50	to	1 75	"
Plaster Paris, calcd		4 75	to	5 00	bbl
Potass Bi Chromate		28	to	30	lb
" Chlorate		38	to	40	"
" Iodide		5 25	to	5 50	"
" Prussiate Yellow		1 10	to	1 15	"
" Red		1 10	to	1 15	"
Putty		6½	to	10	"
Sulphur, Sublimed		2 60	to	2 70	cz.
Rosin, bbls of 280 lbs		14 00	to	15 00	bbl.
Root Gentian		12	to	15	lb.
" Ginger, A. J.		20	to	22	"
" Jamaica		60	to	65	"
Ipecac, Pow'd		6 40	to	6 50	"
Jalap		3 55	to	3 65	"
Liquorice		22	to	25	"
Sarsaparilla		22	to	25	"
Sarsaparilla Hond		47	to	50	"
Senna, Alex		1 05	to	1 10	"
" Tinnevelly		50	to	55	"
" German		25	to	30	"
Sal Ammoniac		20	to	22	"
Epsom		3	to	4	"
Soda		3	to	4	"
Seed, Anise		30	to	35	"
" Canary		7 00	to	7 50	bus.
" Cardamoms		1 60	to	1 70	lb.
" Hemp		3 00	to	3 25	bus.
" Mustard		19	to	21	lb.
Senna, Alex		33	to	37	"
" E. I		25	to	30	"
Soda Bi. Carb		11¾	to	13¾	"
" Caustic		14	to	14¾	"
Soap, Castile		21	to	24	"
" White		13	to	16	"
Starch		9	to	9¾	"
Sugar Lead, White		45	to	50	"
Sumac, Sicily		10	to	12	"
Terra Japonica		10	to	12	lb
Turpentine Spts		1 10	to	1 15	₩ gall
Varnish, Copal		3 25	to	6 00	"
" Japan		1 80	to	2 00	"
" Damar		2 25	to	2 50	"
Vermilion Red		5½	to	6¾	lb
White Lead Pure		15	to	16	"
" Fancy Brds		15	to	16	"
White " Dry		15	to	16	"
Red " Dry		13	to	14	"
Whiting		3½	to	4	"
Litharge		15	to	16	"
Zinc, Carbonate		12	to	13	"
Zinc, In Oil		12	to	13	"

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Saturday, August 26, 1865.

THE IRON MARKET.—There is a fair business doing in Pig Iron. The sales of the week that came under our notice aggregate 3,541 tons. Blooms—The stock on hand being limited, the sales were similar.

SALES LAKE SUPERIOR BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED.

700 tons	White and Mottled Forge,	$37 25	4 mos.	
200 do	do Grange,	29	cash.	
100 do	do do	40	4 mos.	
150 do	do do	40	4 mos.	
100 do	do do	40	4 mos.	
200 do	do do favorite br'd,	41	30 days.	
300 do	do do	41	30 days.	
100 do	do do	41	30 days.	
100 do	do do	41	cash.	
250 do	do do	40	4 mos.	

SALES CHARCOAL IRONS.

100 tons	Lake Superior Charcoal Forge,	$52	4 mos.
100 do	do do	52 50	4 mos.
100 do	do do	52	4 mos.
100 do	do do	52 50	30 days.

SALES BY S. M. WICKERSHAM.

200 tons	Cornwall Anthracite, No. 2 Forge, at $40		cash
50 "	" " 3 "	40	"
50 "	" " 2 "	40	"
200 "	" " 3 "	40	"
50 "	Josephine Neutral, "	44 50	"
20 "	" " 3 "	44 50	"
20 "	" " 2 "	44 50	"
60 "	Sophia " No. 1 Foundry,	45	"
20 "	Josephine " "	50	"

SALES HANGING ROCK BY R. C. LOOMIS.

50 "	Gallia Foundry	$55	4 mos.
67 "	Monroe Close Foundry	47	cash.
14 "	Penn	50	4 mos.
20 "	Pine Grove	65	"

3,541 tons.

SALES BLOOMS PER TON.

50 tons No. 1 Juniata at $1 25, cash.

Whilst there is no disposition to purchase speculatively, consumers of Iron regard it safe to purchase at current rates, and the stocks of Iron being rather light for the season, holders are firm in their prices. Neutral and Cold Short Irons are scarce, and being necessary as mixture, sell at prices relatively $3 to $1 25 ton above other Irons.

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, AUG. 26, 1865.—The following is a precise list of the best quality of Refined Cast Steel—square, flat, octagon, and ordinary sizes, viz.:

¼, ⅜, ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½, 2¾, & 2 inch	-		19c
3, 3¼, 3½, 3¾, & 4 inch	-		20c
4½, 5, 5½, 6 inch	-		21c
6½, 7, 7½, 8 inch	-		22c
8½, 9, 9½, 10 inch	-		23c
10½ to 12	-		24c
12½ to 14	-		25c
14½ to 16	-		26c
½ to ¾	-		27c
⅞ to 1	-		28c
1 to 2	-		29c
2 to 3	-		30c
3 to 4	-		35c
4 to 5	-		40c

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

SATURDAY, Aug. 26.—The market remains inactive. Prices were unchanged. The following are the rates up to last evening, viz.:

Braziers' Bolts, Bars and Sheathing, ₩ lb	45c
Copper Bottoms	31@33 c
Ingots	

PITTSBURGH IRON and NAIL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH, Saturday, August 26, 1865.

We have nothing new to not